BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
to whom all letters on business must be addressed.
FULTON, Editor.... A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

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Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 19. } CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA—WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 12, 1863. { NO. 24.

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JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the [illegible] that he is prepared to take contracts in his line [illegible]. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, [illegible] and Pennsylvania PRESS BRICK, FIRE [illegible].
[illegible] is prepared to [illegible]
May 20—37-ly.

For Sale and to Let.

[illegible]

General Notices.

[illegible]
J. A. S. FIDLER.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.
A PROCLAMATION.
[illegible]
Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Raleigh, this 12th day of February, A. D., 1863, and in the year of our Independence.
Z. B. VANCE.
By the Governor:
J. G. BARRIN, JR., Secretary of State.
109-6t—21-3t

[illegible] Judge of Onslow County, on the 29th of [illegible] Sidney Chadwell, of Jones County, [illegible] said negro is hereby notified to come forward, [illegible] claim, or else take him away, or he will be dealt with according to the law directed.
Jan. 23d, 1863. [illegible]
JOHN CARTELL, JR., Sheriff.
26-3t*

NOTICE.
THE UNDERSIGNED having qualified, at September Term, A. D., 1862, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of New Hanover county, as Executor upon the last will and Testament of W. A. Heyer, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them to me, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment.
A. ADRIAN, Executor.
Jan. 7th, 1863.—15-3t*

Special Correspondence of the Mississippian
A Lively Letter from Washington.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 10th, 1863

MR. EDITOR:—In my first, informing you of what occurred at a supper which I mentioned, I spoke of the fright given to "Abe" and his officers, caused by the accidental report of a gun, and told you a wag said that "Abe" had run out of Washington, but that report turned out to be a joke. It seems that "Abe" only ran [illegible] but when he reached there, he manifested to [illegible] no more trepidation while inquiring the cause of the firing, [illegible] that it was jestingly talked of the next day, and the picket who came in, having heard it spoke of on the streets, though he would add to the fun, by reporting that "Abe" had actually run to-ward Alexandria.

As I have reason, yet to keep the officers here in the belief that they can yet make a large and profitable sale of their horses, I have had the pleasure of meeting them at several of their nocturnal gatherings, at each of which amusing incidents occurred, not sufficiently important, however, to make them subjects of comment, but I narrated one some time ago, at which I witnessed and heard expressions that may amuse you.

Seward called on me in the morning, while talking with some friends at the door of the Patent Office, and said that a party, consisting of himself, Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Dayton and Mr. Mixico, would sup with him, and he would be pleased to have me with them. As he remarked that he would introduce some fine wine that had been sent him as a present by Mr. Dayton and that he supposed it was something extra, I very readily accepted his invitation.

Knowing that I would not be pressed about the purchase of his mules until I could hear from my reputed company, and thinking, therefore, it would not be necessary to keep constant a guard over my wits as I had done on a former occasion, I enjoyed the idea of having a free swing at Seward's wine. So the day seemed excessively long, and indeed I thought so much of the wine during the day that I almost rejoiced under its imaginary influence. Night, however, came at last, and found me at Seward's house at a very early hour. It was fine, or rather, as I intended to remind I suppose it would be so considerate of you as to [illegible] your friends who are drinking mongrel liquors [illegible]

[illegible] Mexican arrived, and was introducing Seward to Colonel Pacheco, son of General Pacheco, who in the Mexican war at La Angostura [illegible] O'Brien's Artillery, and captured one [illegible] with General Lombardini, acted [illegible] driving back the Americans from [illegible]

He was a fine looking man, about five feet eleven, with [illegible] large neck and head, and possessed of [illegible] a considerable share of alimentiveness and mirthfulness [illegible] His eyes, however, [illegible] to indicate the appearance of [illegible] quick.

Upon [illegible] his arrival, I saw that Seward desired [illegible] to draw him out [illegible] connected with the war, for I heard him say, "Abe" must drink him full, or he will [illegible] communicative. And at these [illegible] after the main repast is over, each one leaves [illegible] to his taste at pleasure, they had frequent opportunities to arrange their plans. As far as the drinking part of the plan was concerned, "Abe" and Seward played their hands well, and I expected to see the Colonel "corked" at an early hour, for he continued to put down each additional drink with as much zest as if he had just commenced.

So soon as they thought the Colonel had in him a sufficiency of wine, (judging entirely by the quantity he had taken) to let the wine speak instead of the man, Seward commenced catechising him.

"Colonel," said he, "what do your people think Napoleon's designs on their country are?"

"There are different opinions, Sir," said the Colonel, "but I will give you mine, it is to attach Mexico and California to his dominions."

"California," said "Abe," who was listening.

"Yes, California. You do not think you will have a [illegible] for it do you?"

Seward was so excited by this remark that he filled his glass twice and drank it off before he stopped, and taking "Abe" aside, said, "that man is a fool."

"Well," said "Abe," "do you think it is the wine or the man speaking?"

"It is the man," said Seward. "He is still sober enough to have some policy, and that policy is to enlist our government in the difficulties of his, so you must get him more under the influence of the wine."

"Quite," "Abe?" "We had better ply it on the outside and let him take up some by absorption, for I do not think he has room to hold more in the inside. He is plum full now and his tongue is so drowned out by the wine that it floats in, that when it moves it makes a noise like a paddle. Well, that puts me in mind of—"

"Don't take time," said Seward, "to tell me what it puts you in mind of, but go and press more down him."

"You had better say *compress* what is in him," said "Abe," "but I will give him another trial," and turning to the Colonel, he said,—"Look here, my friend, they are getting ahead of us in drinks, let us take a few to make up for lost time."

"Certainly," said the Colonel, and they indulged several times in pretty quick succession, the Colonel still drinking with his usual zest.

Perceiving that there was something out, and determined to see the end of it, I very reluctantly commenced "the wing off" again, but at the same time, regretted that I had not the stomachic capacity of the Colonel.

"Abe's" rapid succession of drinks evidently got the better of him, and he felt like indulging in a little merriment while conspiring against the Colonel, so while they were taking another drink, he said to him, "My friend, can you tell me why Mexico is like the ocean?"

"No," said the Colonel, "but can you tell me why New England is like the prodigal son?"

"Like the prodigal son," inquired "Abe." "No—why?"

"Because she will soon return to her parent," said the Colonel.

"Return to her parent; what do you mean?"

"I mean," said the Colonel, "that when she is 'left on the cold' she will return to Old England for shelter."

This staggered "Abe," and he wanted an interview with Seward immediately, so taking him aside, he asked him which he thought was talking then, the wine or the man. Seward replied he was a shrewd fellow, and he did not know which, but it was best to press him a little farther.

"Well," said "Abe," "you must help, for I can't hold a candle to him."

Seward did not seem to require any arguments to induce him to give the aid, for his friends say, that since the war commenced, he drinks very freely. He assisted "Abe," and they drank for awhile time about with the Colonel.

This last effort to effect the Colonel was getting a little too much for "Abe" and Seward themselves, and after having alternated with him several times as proposed, I saw they were getting in a condition to expose their own secrets, so I thought by noticing them awhile I could get something out of them. Sure enough, Seward commenced giving away, and said to "Abe,"

"This is what I have been fearing."

"I did not know you feared anything," said "Abe," "but what is it?"

"It is, that Earl Russell has suffered this war to continue, until we have crippled ourselves so much, as not to be able to prevent his adding a portion of our country to his. But let me probe this man a little further, for from something I heard the other day, I think he knows a great deal, and probably has a clue to the whole matter."

So after a few more drinks with the Colonel, he said to him,

"Sir, you said something about New England's returning to Old England; do you think she has an inclination to do so?"

"Not at all sir," said the Colonel, "but necessity will compel her. She has been playing the 'cat's paw' for the 'Lion,' and now the 'Lion' will put his paw on her."

Seward replied, "You do not suppose France will suffer so great an accession of strength to be made to England, do you?"

"Yes," said the Colonel, "with Mexico and California added to hers."

"What do you suppose will become of the other states?" inquired Seward.

"All form one Confederacy," was the reply.

"Do you think the Middle and Northwestern States will harmonize with the South after having fought her so hard?" inquired Seward.

"Mr. Vallandigham thinks so," replied the Colonel.

"What do you think this great Republic will be doing while these extraordinary things are happening that it will not prevent them?" inquired Seward.

"Sir,' said the Colonel, "you have lost the time to prevent them, you are now caught in a trap you helped to set."

This may seem bold talk for the Colonel, as an invited guest, but his own country is suffering by the acts of the Abolition party of this, and he showed impatience whenever the subject was alluded to.

At the last remark of the Colonel, I saw "Abe" was anxious to have another interview with Seward, so the first opportunity he had, he pulled him away from the Colonel, and said,

"That man is no fool, he knows something about matters, so let us change drinks on him, and we will soon get him so he will out with all."

At this suggestion brandy was introduced by Seward, remarking he had some brandy, which he wished the Colonel to sample.

Glasses were shifted and the new ones filled with brandy, and the Colonel, after drinking, said it was superb, and remarked, he would sample it again, if they would all join him.

"Abe" and Seward now supposed their plan would work, and they readily concluded to press it. To my astonishment, the Colonel grew more at himself, and I soon perceived he would get the plotters badly "down."

The change of drinks so bewildered "Abe" and Seward, that they thought the Colonel must be bewildered also, and they commenced pumping him again.

"Abe" now thought he would take a hand in conducting the inquiries, and going up to the Colonel said,

"My friend, how did you arrive at the inferences you drew some time ago?"

"They are not inferences," said the Colonel, "they are stubborn facts."

"Well, how did you get your facts?" asked "Abe."

Colonel Pacheco was fully equal to the occasion, and, as I before intimated, knowing that the hopeless condition of his own country, as well as the difficulties in this, were caused by the conduct of the New England States, he was disposed to cut at them whenever an opportunity presented. So to do that, and at the same time avoid gratifying "Abe's" curiosity about important secrets, which it was presumed he knew, he said to him,

"Mr. Lincoln, you are capital at conundrums, let me ask you one. Can you tell me why New England is like a man quizzed on the first of April?"

"No, that rather gets me," said "Abe." "Why?"

"Because, *she has been 'sold,'*" said the Colonel.

"Abe" still being anxious to draw the Colonel out, thought by complimenting his conundrum, and asking him to drink with him again, he could accomplish his object. So he remarked, "That was a stumper my friend, it was as good a one as I could have made myself, but let us take another drink."

After a few more drinks had been taken, and the Col's usual complimentary remarks about the brandy, and "Abe" had had another side interview with Seward as to the best mode of getting at the secrets, he broached the subject again.

"My friend," said he "do you know of any understanding between England and France on the subject of this war, and has Vallandigham made any disclosures as to the intention of the West?"

"Excuse me sir, for a moment," said the Colonel, "I have just arranged in my mind a capital quiz, and knowing your fondness for them, I will, with your consent, give it to you before I forget it."

"Certainly, my friend," said "Abe," "I always like to hear a puzzle!"

"But," said the Col., "let us take another drink of this good brandy; brandy, sir, has a fine effect upon me after wine, it seems to resuscitate the spirit of that delicious juice after one has drank himself so full that he cannot add a sufficiency to keep up its life. But I promised you a quiz, well after another drink, I will give it to you, join me in it."

"Abe" drank with him, but I saw from the heavy manner he brought his glass to the table, he exhibited marks of impatience and deep intoxication too.

The Col. commenced some prefatory remarks before his quiz, and "Abe's" head began to lower itself, so that when he looked up, he had to do so, by looking under his eye-brows. By his repeated efforts to give attention to the Col. and overcome approaching drowsiness, his head commenced bobbing up and down, with the downward tendency increasing, however, at every up and down motion. He was eventually so overpowered, that he lost consciousness of himself while the Col. was talking, and only regained it by having bit his head against the table in one of its quick downward motions. The first thought that occurred to him, was, was, that the quiz had been told, so just as the Colonel had finished his preface, "Abe" popped his head up, and said. "That was capital, capital, I give it up, you have got me again."

Col. Pachuco now remarked that he feared he was wearying him. "Not at all, not all, my friend," replied "Abe," and he recollected that he was trying to get out of the Col. something about the affairs of the country, but he had forgotten what it exactly was, so the ultimate success of the rebels, and his own utter ruin being uppermost in his mind, he thought his inquiries were connected with that subject, and just as Seward, who had noticed his condition, was coming to his relief, he said, "Well my friend, I think I was going to ask you if you thought the rebel would succeed."

As this simple inquiry afforded the Col. a fine opportunity to dodge the complicated questions first proposed by "Abe," and also to keep his secrets, (had he any to keep,) he had seen and heard, he believed the Union was dissolved, and that the independence of the Confederate States largely increased, would be acknowledged in a very short time.

This was a death blow to "Abe," and without exercising any self control, he turned to Seward, and said, "Billy we are *done up*, for our party has gone *where Tony hid the wedge*. But there is one consolation, *we may be wedges* in the new confederation." Seward remarked he must not despair, for "the darkest hour is just before day."

"I know it is," said "Abe," "and if we drink with my friend much oftener we will not know when day comes, for I can hardly hold myself up now."

Seward still attempted to console him by telling him that the disunion of the States was only temporary, and that they would soon get them back again.

"*Temporary*" said "Abe;" "well, that puts me in mind of a fellow in Illinois who hooked a Trout one day out fishing; the Trout broke his line and went off with the hook in his mouth, and being asked if he had lost his hook, he said, *'only temporary,'* I will catch the Trout directly, and get it back again. Now, Billy, your *line is broken*, and if you catch *that same Trout* again, you are a better fisherman than I am."

Seward was evidently irritated at these remarks, and looking fiercely at "Abe," said, "Sir, you are disgracing us."

That was the first time I had ever heard "Abe" so roughly handled; although very common and loose in his remarks, in order to keep him in a good humor with himself, that they might mould him at their will, the Cabinet officers always made allowances for what he said and if they noticed it at all, it was done in a complimentary manner. By that means "Abe" has been kept in the belief that he is an *important personage*, and his buffoonery the LIFE and SOUL of all about him. So, on this occasion, it was very natural that he should think his importance was infringed upon, and he was deeply stung. He was chafing too under the hopeless condition of affairs, and that chafing being heightened by the excess of liquor in him, he was easily aroused. So he fired up immediately, and throwing his long arms up as if to bring down the ceiling on Seward's head, he said:

"Sir, you insult me!"

His attitude seemed so indicative of a rough and tumble fight with Seward, that several sprang to him at the same time, and but for the announcement of a telegram, I believe a fight would have been inevitable.—The Colonel, too, who seemed to have a good deal of experience in settling drinking difficulties, took advantage of the arrival of the courier, and invited them both to drink with him while the telegram was being opened and read by the Secretary of War.

The dispatch was from a naval officer, informing the Secretary of the destruction of the blockading fleet out side of Charleston harbor. The news struck all dumb, and gloom immediately appeared upon their countenances. Fear took the place of "Abe's" anger, and with a doleful countenance he said: "It will encourage that *vile rebel* Stonewall" in his mischief again, and I would not be surprised if he is not upon us before we know it."

He and Seward were so overpowered, that they not only forgot their difficulty, but their plan to intoxicate the Colonel. They had grief to kill, and they killed that grief by a renewed "assault upon the bottle," and that was the Lethean aleo of the balance of the company.—"Abe," too, after tottering awhile, let himself down on the floor, and the last thing I heard him say, was, "well, it is no use to cry over spilt milk."

The Colonel remained up, and though somewhat worsted by his drinks, he still commanded his faculties. He did not seem to be astonished at the scene, though, upon surveying the bodies he curled his lip, and turning to me he said, "you and I view them alike."

We left "Abe" and "the officers" apparently happy, for they were snoozing gloriously.

BRANTLEY.

Yankee Conscription Bill

A BILL FOR ENROLLING AND CALLING OUT THE NATIONAL FORCES, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

The following is an abstract of the conscription bill as it passed the United States, Senate and now pending in the House:

Whereas there is now existing in the United States an insurrection and rebellion against the authority thereof, and it is under the Constitution of the United States, the duty of the government to suppress insurrection and rebellion, to guarantee to each State a republican form of government, and to preserve the public tranquility; and whereas for these high purposes a military force is indispensable, to raise and support which all persons ought willingly to contribute; and whereas no service can be more praiseworthy and honorable than that which is rendered for the maintenance of the Constitution and Union, and the consequent preservation of free government; Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled That all able-bodied male citizens of the United States, and persons of foreign birth who shall have declared on their oath their intention to become citizens under and in pursuance of the laws thereof, and who have exercised the right of suffrage in any state, between the ages of 20 and 45 years, except as hereinafter excepted, are hereby declared to constitute the national forces, and shall be liable to perform military duty in the service of the United States, when called out by the President for that purpose.

EXEMPTS.

The 2d Section exempts the Vice President, Judges, Heads of Executive Departments, Governors and second, the only son of a widow or of aged and infirm parent or parents dependent upon his labor for support; third, where there are two or more sons of aged or infirm parents subject to draft, the father, or if he be dead, the mother may elect which son shall be exempt; fourth, the only brother of children not twelve years old having neither father nor mother, and dependent upon his labor for support: fifth, the father of motherless children under twelve years of age, dependent upon his labor for support; sixth, where there are a father and sons in the same family and household, and two of them are in the military service of the United States as non-commissioned officers, musicians or privates, the residue of such family and household, not exceeding two, shall be exempt; and no persons but as are herein excepted shall be exempt, provided, however, that no person who has been convicted of any felony shall be enrolled or permitted to serve in said forces.

Sec. 3. Divides Yankee forces into two classes. The first comprises all persons subject to military duty between the ages of 20 and 35: and all *unmarried* persons subject to military duty between 35 and 45. The second class comprises all others, and these are not to be called into service until the first class has been called.

Sec. 4. Divides the United States into enrollment districts. The District of Columbia is one, each territory is one or more, each Congressional district is one.

Sec. 5. Provides for a provost marshal for each enrollment district, who is under the sole direction of the provost marshal general, appointed by the President.

Sec. 6. Makes it the duty of the provost Marshal general to make rules and regulations for subordinates; to furnish the names of all deserters from army or land forces, including militia; to communicate all orders calling out all national forces, &c., &c.

Sec. 7. Makes it the duty of provost marshals to arrest deserters wherever they may be found, and to send them to the nearest military commander; *to enquire into and report to the provost marshal general all treasonable practices*; to detect, seize and confine spies, &c.

Sec. 8. Provides for a board of enrolment, with surgeon for each district.

Sec. 9. Make it the duty of said board to divide said districts into sub-districts, and to appoint an enrolling officer for each sub-district, who shall immediately proceed to enroll all persons subject to military duty, noting their ages on the 1st day of July following, and their occupation; and shall, on or before the 1st day of April, report the same to the board of enrollment to be consolidated and transmitted to the provost marshal general on or before the first day of May.

Sec. 10. Provides that the enrollment of each class shall be made separately, and shall only embrace those between 20 and 45, on the first of July.

Sec 11. Provides that all subject to enrollment shall be liable *for two years* after the first day of July succeeding enrolment, to be called into the military service, and to continue in service for three years or during the war.

Sec. 12. Provides that, when necessary to call out the national forces, the President shall assign to each district the number of men to be furnished by said district, and then the enrolling board shall *draft* the required number, and fifty per centum in addition. A list of persons drawn is to be made out, and printed notices served on the drafted men requiring them to appear at a designated rendezvous and report for duty. The President is required to take into consideration the number of men furnished the service of the United States by volunteers from each district, and give credit for that number in calling out the forces.

Sec. 13. Provides for substitutes for the drafted man, or he may pay for his discharge a sum to be fixed by the Secretary of War, not to exceed three hundred dollars.—Any drafted man failing to report, or provide a substitute, or pay the amount, shall be treated as a deserter.

Sec. 14. Provides for medical examination of drafted men and for their discharge upon the report of a surgeon that they are unfit.

Sec. 15. Provides against bribing the surgeon.

Sec. 16. Provides for the payment of the expenses of enrolled and drafted men to and from and maintenance at the place of rendezvous.

Sec. 17. Provides for the discharge of the drafted men furnishing a substitute, and for the pay of the substitute.

Sec. 18. Provides a bounty of fifty dollars for such volunteers now in the service who may reënlist for one year from the termination of their present enlistment. Those who may re-enlist for two years after the expiration of their present term shall receive twenty-five dollars of the one hundred dollar bounty of the act of 22d July, 1862.

Sec. 19. Provides for the consolidation of the companies of reduced regiments of volunteers.

Sec. 20. Provides for reducing the number of field officers to the reduced regiments.

Sec. 31. Requires only the approval of the Commanding General in the field to the execution of spies, deserters, mutineers and murderers, and repeals the sanction heretofore required of the President.

Sec. 22. Provides for reducing officers who absent themselves from their commands to the ranks by sentence of court martial.

Sec. 23. Provides against the sale, barter, exchange, pledge, or loss of the arms, clothes, &c., furnished the soldiers and divests all right, title or interest in said arms, clothes, &c., wherever found or however obtained, and requires their seizure.

Sec. 24. Provides severe punishment for aiding, enticing or harboring deserters, or failing to deliver them up.

Sec. 25. Provides severe punishment against resisting the draft.

Sec. 26. And be it further enacted, That immediately after the passage of this act the President shall issue his proclamation declaring that all sold ers now absent from their regiments without leave, may return, within a time specified, to such place or places as he may indicate in his proclamation, and be restored to their respective regiments without punishment, except the forfeiture of their pay and allowances during their absence; and all deserters who shall not return within the time so specified by the President, shall, upon being arrested, be punished as the law provides.

Secs 27, 28 and 29. Provide for the trial of deserters, and relate to evidence before courts-martial

Sec. 30. Provides for the punishment of murder, assault and battery with intent to kill, and other crimes committed by persons in the military service, shall be punished by courts martial.

Sec. 31. And be it further enacted, That any officer absent from duty without leave, except for sickness or wounds shall, during his absence, receive half of the pay and allowances prescribed by law, and no more; and an officer absent without leave shall, in addition to the penalties prescribed by law or a court-martial, forfeit all pay or allowances during such absence.

Sec. 32. And be it further enacted, That the commanders of regiments and of batteries in the field are hereby authorized and empowered to grant furloughs for a period not exceeding thirty days at any one time, to five per centum of the non-commissioned officers and privates for good conduct in the line of duty.

And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized and empowered, during the present rebellion, to call for the national forces by draft, in the manner provided by this act.

Sec. 33 And be it further enacted, That all persons drafted under the provisions of this act shall be assigned by the President to military duty in such corps, regiments, or other branches of the service as the exigencies of the service may require.

Sec. 34. Provides for details for special service.

Sec. 35. Rescinds certain general orders as to enlistment from volunteer into regular regiments.

Sec. 36. Provides the rank and pay for certain subordinate officers not heretofore provided for.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

VAN DORN AT WORK NEAR NASHVILLE—CAPTURE OF YANKEES, &c.

CHATTANOOGA, March 4th, 1863.

Van Dorn attacked the enemy at Franklin, 18 miles South of Nashville, on Sunday, with Cavalry and Light Artillery, capturing three thousand Federals, with their stores and equipments.

The enemy captured several foraging wagons belonging to Wheeler's brigade, near War Trace, on the 1st inst.

The Yankees continue to commit depredations around Murfreesboro'. A citizens of Rutherford was taken out and whipped by order of the Federal officers.

FROM FORT McALLISTER.

SAVANNAH, GA., March 4th, 1863.

The enemy shelled Fort McAllister all of last night until near day this morning. A dispatch from the Fort dated 8 o'clock, A. M., says that the enemy have not renewed the attack this morning. Their vessels are still in the river. The Fort is in good condition, and the columbiad remounted. No further casualties at the Fort.

VAN DORN'S RAID ON FRANKLIN, TENN.

CHATTANOOGA, March 4th, 1863.

Confirmatory reports have been received of Van Dorn's successful raid on Franklin. He is now in possession of that place. Thirty-nine wagons were captured, with stores. The Federal loss was one thousand in killed and wounded. Our loss was heavy. The number of prisoners taken was twenty six hundred.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, VA., March 4th, 1863.

In the Senate to day, Mr. Oldham, from the Committee on postal affairs reported bills confiscating the interests of alien enemies in the telegraph lines, and putting said lines under the control of the Postmaster General. The impressment bill was discussed until adjournment.

The House was in secret session on the tax bill.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, March 5, 1863.

The impressment bill was further discussed in the Senate to-day. An amendment was adopted, providing for the appointment by the President of three Commissioners in each State, who shall divide the State into one or more districts and proceed to fix the price or value to be paid to the owners of articles impressed for the use of the army from time to time, the revision to be made at least twice in every sixty days.

The House was in secret session on the tax bill.

FROM VICKSBURG.

VICKSBURG, March 5th, 1863.

Commodore Porter, commanding the Yankee fleet, proclaims that any person firing on unarmed vessels in the River, were taken in the act, they would be hung; also all persons caught burning cotton, levying contributions, &c. The answer of General Stevenson has not yet transpired.

THE STEAMER FLORIDA BURNS ANOTHER YANKEE SHIP.

RICHMOND, March 5th, 1863.

The New York Herald, of 3d inst., says that the C. S. Steamer Florida captured and burned the ship Jacob Bell, from China for New York, with sixteen hundred tons of merchandise. The cargo was valued at one million eight hundred thousand dollars.

NEWS FROM THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND.

RICHMOND, March 5th, 1863.

The Enquirer has the Washington Chronicle of the 3rd inst. The Yankee Government is a heavy loser by the destruction of the ship Jacob Bell, as her duties would have amounted to one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

Judge Barnard, of New York, has instructed the Grand Jury to find bills against the parties implicated in arbitrary arrests.

Commander Porter's dispatch, to the Secretary of the Navy, says: I regret to inform you that the Indianola has also fallen into the hands of the enemy. The Webb and Queen of the West attacked and rammed her until she surrendered; all of which I can trace to noncompliance with my instructions.

The London Times says that it is clear that the blockade at Charleston was not raised at the time of the attack on the Federal fleet at that place. There was not even an intermission of it. The London Post takes a similar view.

The Liverpool Post announces the arrival of the Sumter in the Mersey.

THE STEAMER INDIANOLA BLOWN UP BY THE CONFEDERATES.

MOBILE, March 5th, 1863.

The Jackson Mississippian says that the destruction of the Indianola was a most unfortunate and unnecessary affair. The Turreted Monster proved to be a flat boat, with sundry fixtures to create deception, which passed Vicksburg on Tuesday night. The officials, believing she was a Turretted Monster, blew up the Indianola, but her guns fell into the enemy's hands. The Queen of the West left in such a hurry as to forget part of her crew who were left ashore. Taken altogether, it was a good joke on the partisan rangers, who are notoriously more cunning than brave.

EXTRA SESSION U. S. SENATE.—HABEAS CORPUS TO BE SUSPENDED.

RICHMOND, March 6th, 1863.

An extra session of the United States Senate was called by Lincoln because the interests of the United States require it to pass a bill giving Lincoln the power to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* at pleasure, which finally passed the House by a vote of ninety seven to forty-five.

ROW AT HILTON HEAD—ABOLITION HUNTER GROANED, &c., &c.

RICHMOND, March 6th, 1863.

A row has occurred between the Federal soldiers and negroes at Hilton Head. The latter were driven off to the other end of the island. The Washington Chronicle says: We have sad and humiliatory reports of insubordination and outrages committed by Regiments from New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, and we say it with shame, Massachusetts. Groans were given for Gen. Hunter at close of evening dress parade on Sunday. The Chronicle contends that there is a great reaction in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war throughout the North.

Gold is reported inactive. Closed at New York on the 2nd inst., at 71¼ premium.

For the Journal.

FORT CASWELL, March 3d, 1863.

Messrs. Editors:—Allow me the privilege of your columns for a short space to ask some officers, if they consider cursing and abusing privates, highbred patriotism, or do they, habituate themselves to such a degraded custom, simply, because they are in a position beyond the reach of a private.

It really seems hard that a soldier, who has always conducted himself as a gentleman, should be looked upon by an officer as something without either sense or feeling, which may be—and is used accordingly. Officers seem to forget that a man can be a gentleman without a commission, and not towards all who are unlucky enough to fill only a private's independence, as if he was only fit for the most degraded servitude. I do not say that all officers entertain and carry out such ideas. There are some, I am glad to say, who are really gentlemen, and would sooner suffer any evil than descend into the low, degraded circle of profanity—are actuated by that high sense of patriotism that makes every man, whether rich or poor, educated or ignorant, under the stars and bars an object of respect. I speak only of those who try to show off their position by abusing and maltreating those under them, and who seemed to think that such means only will render them true types of the gentleman and soldier; who never recollect that the time will come which will place them and privates on the same basis.

Such conduct can never be productive of any good—on the contrary nothing but evil will follow it. And should the war last very much longer our cause must suffer by it, for harsh treatment alienates the affections sooner than many seem to think. STYLUS.

"WHAT'S IN A NAME?"—Judge Lumpkin, of the Supreme Court of Georgia, in a recent decision in a divorce case in that Court, said:

Without intending to reflect upon the wife in this case—for I take it for granted the hb llant is to blame—still I warn all men against marrying women by the euphonious names of Dulcinea, Felixiana, etc. These melting, mellifluent names will do for novels, but not for every day life.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MARCH 6, 1863.

Arrest of Hicks (One of General Winder's Detectives) in New York—Full Particulars.

The telegraph has already advised us of the arrest in New York, of Hicks, one of General Winder's detectives. The *Herald* gives the following account of the arrest:

Hicks was arrested in the bar-room of the St. Nicholas Hotel on suspicion of being a spy. The prisoner, it appears, attracted the attention of the officer by his loud abuse of the administration and profuse praise of Jeff. Davis and the Southern Confederacy.

He openly boasted of his having once held a commission in the rebel army, and spoke of Stonewall Jackson and Jeff. Davis in the warmest terms. When receiving some change from the barkeeper for a round of drinks, he became very indignant at being offered some postal currency, and said he would take nothing but specie or Confederate bills. He had no faith in Lincoln's "greenbacks," he said, and became so abusive in his remarks that the officer deemed it his duty to take him into custody.

Upon being brought before General Wool, the prisoner acknowledged his name, and said he commanded a regiment of rebel soldiers at the seven days battle before Richmond. He also said he was appointed provost marshal at Richmond, and after serving several months in that capacity, he grew tired of the service and threw up his commission. Upon being asked if he had his discharge from the rebel Secretary of war he replied in the negative.

General Wool then asked him what his business in New York was, when he stated that he came North for the benefit of his health, and arrived in this city yesterday morning on the steamer Eagle from Havana. The prisoner further states that he was stopping at the New York Hotel, and the police might search his baggage if they desired.

General Wool deemed it advisable to have the baggage searched; but the officer discovered nothing which tended to criminate the accused. General Wool then proposed to release Hicks if he would take the oath of allegiance; but the latter declined the offer in the most positive manner, and said he would suffer imprisonment rather than take such an oath.

General Wool then ordered the prisoner to be taken before Provost Marshal Draper for examination. Here Hicks was charged with being a spy, who had come North for the purpose of learning what he could relative to public opinion concerning the war, all of which he stoutly denied.

After considerable questioning General Draper decided to imprison the accused until he would give a satisfactory account of himself or take the oath of allegiance. Mr. Hicks thought the judgement of the Court was rather harsh, and asked as a particular favor that he be allowed to go on his parole until eleven o'clock this morning. To this General Draper consented, and the prisoner went on his way rejoicing.

HICKS went out as one of the officers of the privateer Retribution, which vessel he left at St. Thomas, in the West Indies, before she commenced her cruise. Why he left her and especially why he went to New York is a mystery to us. If he went as a spy, as alleged, he certainly acted strangely, if what he did and said is correctly reported in the *Herald*. We hardly know what to make of it unless, the "round of drinks" may help us to a solution. As Mr. HICKS is known to some parties here, and has been recently referred to in connection with the *Retribution*, we have presumed that our readers would like to see what he has been doing and what has been done to him, so far as has been ascertained. What further action was taken, or whether bail was obtained we do not know.

THE Yankee Conscription Law is rather a queer arrangement, taking it all round, and one feature of it strikes us as converting it rather into a revenue law than a military one. We allude to the 13th section, which provides that any drafted man must provide a substitute or pay a sum to be fixed by the Secretary of War, not to exceed three hundred dollars.

Now, how many men who can raise a sum not to exceed three hundred dollars, may be expected hereafter to enter the LINCOLN army? Not many, we presume, and the result will be that only the very poorest, who are without means, friends or resources will be forced into the ranks. The traders, speculators, professional classes, all but the very poorest, will get off, and even these, if they have friends, may contrive it some way or other. The poor emigrant, the struggling laborer, or the penniless mechanic, may be taken, and not always, but none of any other class. It does look as though the bill was designed especially for the use of the most resourceless class of foreigners, with the object of forcing the Irish and Germans into the ranks, their sin being the want of a sum not exceeding three hundred dollars.

But, of course, it will also take a large native population, for, with all the boasted wealth and freedom and advancement of the North, there is an inconceivably large class who live literally from hand to mouth, who, at one week's end, have not a cent saved up for the contingencies of the next.

In the manufacturing districts of the Atlantic States "greenbacks" will, no doubt, be plenty enough, with the redundant currency which must be the result of the issue of the additional $500,000,000 authorized by the late Lincoln Congress; but in the West, where produce will hardly pay the cost of transportation, money cannot be raised, and the conscription will be, in fact, a military and not merely a financial measure. Indeed, this act, like all the other acts of the LINCOLN government, bears most heavily upon the West, which is impoverished in pocket and drafted in person for the benefit of the manufacturers of the East. That the result will be discontent both at the East and the West—among the poorer classes in the former, and among all classes in the latter appears to be inevitable, but that this discontent will rise to such a height or assume such proportions as to resolve itself into effectual opposition to the measure is more than we can hope for, at least for some time. We hear so much of demoralization and insubordination in the LINCOLN army that if we believed it all, we might be prepared to see the whole bolition force disband—but we dont,—it is still in the field and still strong. We find in the Northern papers the most awful accounts presaging the speedy breaking up of the "rebel" army, but it don't break up. We must take things with many grains of allowance. Still, with all these grains of allowance, the Yankee conscription bill is a weaker affair than we had supposed; calculated to relieve at a cheap rate, all who can pay for it, and to bear hard down upon all who cannot, that is, upon the very persons and sections who have already suffered most by the war. It is not calculated to give us serious uneasiness. It will eventually do more harm than good to the Northern cause, by sowing the seeds of discontent and division among the Northern people.

WE always hate to see Friday come, because we have then to insert the long postal advertisement, to the exclusion of matters which we much desire to lay before our readers. Three more times will end that matter, which, indeed, we would issue in the form of an extra, but for the fact that with our edition, at the present price of labor, paper, and other materials, the whole compensation would hardly pay for the cost of doing so.

DIED.

Very suddenly, on the 17th of Feb., in Brunswick county, Mrs. ELIZABETH SKIPPER, aged 70 years. She had been a member of the M. E. Church for a good many years, and lived for the honor and glory of God. She leaves a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn her loss.

"Farewell! my own dear mother,
I know that thou art blessed,
No earthly woe, no dream of pain,
Shall haunt thy peaceful breast.
Thou hast but fled to realms of bliss,
A mansion to prepare,
Where I shall join thee dearest mother,
Thy endless joys to share."

GRINDSTONES
OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, of any size required, from Deep river, can be furnished on application to
LINEHAM & CO.,
Branch P. O., Chatham Co., N. C.
Orders can be left with Mr. A. E. Hall, who is our agent in Wilmington.
Nov. 20th, 1862. 19-3m*

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1863.

WANTED.—A few copies of the *Weekly Journal* of the 19th of February, 1863, to complete our files. Any of our subscribers having a copy of the above date, and can spare it, will do us a favor by forwarding it to us.

March 5, 1863

Rumoured Advance of the Enemy.

We learn that a gentleman just from our camps below Kinston, reported yesterday in Goldsboro', that news had been received of an advance of the enemy from Newbern in the direction of Kinston, and it was even said that their pickets had been seen on Saturday night within twelve miles of Kinston. This however is doubtful, as the gentleman who brings us the news, says that the plantation at which the Yankees were reported to have been on Saturday night is on the Trent Road, three miles below Trenton, at a point where the road forks. The force of the enemy is not known, some accounts, believed to be exaggerated, placing it at thirteen thousand. Whether it is a mere raid or whether an advance in force is contemplated, remains to be seen. We lean to the opinion that it is a mere raid.

It is also said that on Friday night the enemy succeeded in capturing forty men of our advanced pickets. It would seem that a deserter from our lines gave the enemy precise information as to the position of things, and perhaps piloted them, by which means they succeeded in making the capture.

These things are only reports, but they seem to come on good authority. We give them for what they may be worth.

POTASH.—Mr. UNKLAR, of Brunswick county, has left with us a specimen of potash, made on the plantation of JOSEPH GREEN, Esq., of that county, from oak ashes.

We are not very good judges of the article, but we know that this is very strong. Leaving it on a window sill, with several sheets of paper under it, we were somewhat surprised to find it half melted, and the paper saturated. We suppose we must attribute this to its affinity for water. Taking the whole affair up as carefully as we could some of got on our hands and left its mark in an instant.

Potash can be made and ought to be made extensively.

Some heavy reports on Saturday were occasioned by practicing the gunners at some batteries on the river — At first it seemed as though the blockaders might be firing on some vessel. But after a while people in town found it out. We make this statement for the information of parties in the surrounding country, who heard the firing without knowing its cause.

SPRING really appears to have burst out upon us, and the weather for the last few days has been warm and balmy. By the way, last night we were most unpleasantly reminded of this fact by a veritable mosquito. A mosquitoe in March! At any time, the winged miscreants are bad enough, but at this time their blood sucking has no parallel in its atrocity, save in that of speculators preying upon the vitals of a bleeding country, engaged in a life and death struggle for every thing dear to a free people.—Daily Journal, 9th.

THE annexed "Circular" has been addressed to the Consular Agent of France at this point. It will be seen that it officially announces the raising of the blockade of two Southern ports:

Circular.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Richmond, Feb. 7th 18 63.

SIR: I have again to inform you of the raising of the blockade of two southern ports by superior forces.

This government is officially informed of the total dispersion and disappearance of the blockading squadron recently stationed off Galveston Harbor by the combined attack of land and naval forces of the Confederacy. In this attack the enemy's steamer Harriet Lane was captured, and the flag ship of the squadron, the Westfield, was blown up and destroyed. The blockade of the port of Galveston is therefore at an end.

The armed river boats which raised the blockade at Galveston then proceeded to Sabine Pass, where they again attacked the enemy's blockaders, captured thirteen guns a large quantity of stores and a number of prisoners. No blockading fleet now exists off Sabine Pass, and the steamers of the Confederacy were at the last accounts cruising off the bars with no enemy in sight.

This information is given for the guidance of such of the merchants of your nation as may desire to trade with either of the open ports of Galveston or Sabine Pass.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State.

MONSIEUR BETANCOURT, Consular Agent of France, Wilmington, N. C.

JOHN VAN BUREN is a politician of the "Monitor class," being steadied, if not iron, certainly in impenetrable brass, and like the turret of the new ironclads made to revolve according as it may suit him.—JOHN is never twice the one way. To day is he here, tomorrow he is there. Now, he is for peace. The next day for a "vigorous and relentless prosecution of the war." All attempts to give JOHN a local habitation and a name as a politician would be useless. The most that can be said of him is that he is a strong JOHN VAN BUREN man, and in his tergiversations a true chip of the old block, a pup of the old fox of Kinderhook.

THE resignation of SEIGEL, if confirmed, is one of the straitest moves on the Yankee Chess board.—SEIGEL had not done much in Virginia, but certainly had distinguished himself in the Trans-Mississippi district. Perhaps he didn't get a showing in Virginia.—He had great influence in arousing the German population of Missouri, especially that portion along the Missouri River.

THE enemy is evidently afraid to attack Charleston or Mobile and cannot get up to Savannah. This is apparent. He fears defeat, with its evidently crushing effect.

But he will attack some place that he thinks he *can* take. At least that is the natural conclusion. He is still on the Southern coasts with his ironclads. Have we any assurance, that, scared off at other points, he may not make a dash at Wilmington? Have we any assurance that *our* batteries, *simply as* batteries, can stop his iron-clad "Monitors?" Have we any assurance that they may not run past any fort, if that fort is not assisted by obstructions which they cannot pass, and which the fire of the forts will prevent their removing? Have we any assurance of absolute safety except ineffectual obstructions?

We throw out these questions because we think there is something in them. We may be mistaken, but at any rate they can do no harm, and *may* do good.

THE telegraphic despatches in to-day's *Journal* will be found long and a part of them interesting. Our exchanges bring us very little news.

OUR troops on the Rappahannock are making the best out of the circumstances in which they are placed, having had sundry sham fights with snow-balls and even with the loose snow itself, which has been twelve inches deep. We have seen some very amusing accounts of the scenes enacted.

COUNTY COURT.—The Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for New Hanover County holds its sessions this week in the Court House.

This forenoon a majority of the Justices being present, W. A. Wright, Esq., was elected Chairman, and the following gentlemen a Special Court to serve one year:

P. W. FANNING,
W. S. LARKINS,
J. A. SANDERS,
S. D. WALLACE,
J. A. TAYLOR.

Daily Journal, 10th.

If we felt like imitating the example of our cotemporaries, we might write long editorials upon intervention mediation, revolution in the Northwest, apathy at the North and East—the situation is gloomy, and the Vicksburg cut-off in particular.

But we feel like none of these things. Intervention and mediation are nearly played out, and we don't feel like wasting paper and ink upon them now. They may come, but we don't know whether we ought most to desire or to fear them. But they are not here, neither are they in sight. We would like to see the Northwestern States detach themselves from the Lincolnite league against us, but while we see Kentucky, Maryland and Western Virginia siding with the enemy, what reason have we to expect aid or co-operation from States North of the Ohio. We place very little reliance in the stories of reliable gentlemen, and highly intelligent females arriving by flag of truce or otherwise.

The North may be tired of the war, and the East may think that a prejudice is likely to arise against New England, but neither North nor East has abated its malice towards us, nor its desire to bring the South in chains and yoke her as a tributary to the car of Northern commerce and Northern domination.

In fact, they seem to have had a fresh revival of devilment at the North, and a strong effort will be made to get up another grand army for another "On to Richmond."

Speculation is not much use. The Vicksburg canal is not much use. It won't be much use for the Yankees to try to hold their position in Middle Tennessee, after the rivers fall. It won't be much use for anybody to go without clothes until they can get them cheap, expecting the blockade to be broken up soon.—A heap of things will be of no use—for instance it will be of no use for us to write any more just now.

It has always been a matter of question with as whether the running of the blockade, save on government account, did not tend to do us more harm than good. Recent observation has lead us to the conclusion that the harm decidedly preponderates

Some things must be imported for the use of the government, and also some drugs and chemicals for the use of the people not in service, but the government has been slow in resorting to the true system of disconnecting itself from speculators, and taking all the risks and all the advantages itself, as in the instances of the *Giraffe* and *Cornubia*. It would have advantaged the government untold millions had she at the start appointed her own agents, bought half a dozen swift steamers of light draft, taken cotton when she could have gotten it for six cents, and sold or exchanged it in foreign ports for arms, etc. Of course, the steamers might for convenience sake have gone under any flag or name that might be most convenient.

But, apart from government necessities, we are inclined to the opinion that private enterprise in running the blockade either from the Yankee States by land, (underground railroad) or from Nassau or elsewhere by sea, has worked disadvantageously to our currency, and consequently to the credit of our Confederate government. For instance, Federal "greenbacks" are sought for at a premium in Richmond by blockade runners, not that they can circulate them South, but that they want to buy goods with them North, to be smuggled through the lines. For instance, also, any one wanting to run the blockade from Nassau wants for gold. Gold is hoarded, and in the competition for it, the demand exceeds the visible supply, it brings an inordinate premium, and of course currency is at an inordinate and undue discount. We admit that the currency is inflated, and that there is in some quarters a want of perfect confidence, as indeed there must be in all things the issue of which is still in the future, but at the same time, we must seriously believe that very much of the depreciation of the currency is due to the demand for gold by speculative parties, desirous of running the blockade, the inflation of prices of domestic produce arising partly from this cause, partly from inadequate supply, and partly from sympathy with the excessive prices obtained at auction sales of imported goods.

A WASHINGTON correspondent of the Missouri *Democrat*, a Republican paper, speculating upon the position of the Yankee army of the Potomac, thinks that its condition is now such that it cannot again operate as an army, but must be broken up and distributed among other commands. He adds:—"The most probable disposition of it seems to be this: to make Washington secure by an impregnable garrison, and transfer the remainder to North Carolina, and make it the acting army of the Southern Atlantic States; and it is believed by many that General FREMONT will be at the head of the latter department. I confess that I attach more than ordinary credence to this much discussed and warmly urged programme."

All this may happen, but not immediately. "Fighting JOE HOOKER" must have *his* fling at the army of Northern Virginia. He has no excuse for *not* having it, no pretext to justify another "change of base."—HOOKER will probably give General LEE some employment before the month is out. FREMONT *may* be employed down in this State, but we don't think he will be.

THUNDER AND LIGHTNING!—It commenced thundering and lightning last night shortly after dark, and kept it up with more or less energy all night. It also rained a little, but the ground shows little signs of it this morning, and the weather is as warm as the season would seem to justify.—*Daily Journal, 10th.*

WE have on our table a nice bottle of "Scuppernong Wine, from DANIEL SHAW Lillington Hall, to FULTON & PRICE." It is a capital article, and we drink Mr. SHAW's health. Long may he be able to make scuppernong without being disturbed by the invader.

We have likewise a rather smaller vial of "Scuppernong Brandy, from a Friend. Distilled on the North East River, N. H. Co.—To FULTON & PRICE."

The latter member of the firm is not at home, so that the former considers himself entitled to the *spolia opima* and will, therefore, appropriate *both*. Our friend says that the brandy is first rate, which we accept upon hearsay, as we have no time to try for ourselves.

"THE SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER."—We have had some enquiries in reference to this publication. The February number, now before us, gives the following information: It is published monthly in Richmond, Va., by MACFARLANE & FERGUSSON, at $3 a year, strictly in advance. It is edited by Dr. G. W. BAGBY, an accomplished writer.

DANIEL J. RICARDO, Secretary of the Howard Association of New Orleans, died last month in that City. Mr. RICARDO was not only the Secretary, but also one of the most active members of the Association, and did noble service during the more recent visitations of New Orleans by Yellow Fever.

Inquests.

Coroner R J. JONES held an inquest on Monday over the body of an unknown white man, found in the Cape Fear river, about 3 miles below town. The body had been in the water for some length of time, and was very much decomposed. There were no marks of violence on his person, and the jury gave a verdict of "supposed accidental drowning."

Coroner H R PERRIN held an inquest on Friday last, over the body of a negro found in the Northeast branch of the Cape Fear river, about ten miles from town. The body could not be identified, and the verdict was "supposed accidental drowning."

THE Charlotte *Bulletin* of yesterday announces the accession of Dr. H. M. PRITCHARD, of that town, to the editorial corps of the *Bulletin*, as co-editor of that paper. Dr. PRITCHARD is a gentleman of talents and education, and will, no doubt, add interest and value to the columns of the *Bulletin*.

WE occasionally receive letters from parties calling themselves "advertising agents," requesting us to publish certain advertisements and forward bills to them for payment, they deducting 25 per cent. for their commissions.

Once for all, we would state that we make no such arrangements. We insert no transient advertisements without the money accompanies them. We employ no agents, and can afford to pay no commission.

Those wishing any advertisement inserted in the *Journal* will please forward it to us by mail or express, accompanied by the amount they wish to expend on advertising, and it will be promptly inserted to that amount.

WE are pleased to learn that our young friend and townsman, MARSHALL BROWN, has received his commission as Lieutenant in the Confederate Navy.—Lieutenant BROWN is, for his years, an experienced seaman, both in the merchant service, and in the U. S. Revenue marine, and will no doubt do good service for the Confederate States.

Real & state and Stock Sales

On yesterday at Exchange Corner, as Advertised by Wilkes Morris, Auctioneer.

Wharf Property fact of Mulberry Street.....$26,500
" " West side of River adjoining Wil. & Man. R. R. Co.,..... 20,500
" " between Orange and Ann Streets.. 6,500
" " Corner Front and Castle Streets,... 3,050
" " on 3d between Red Cross and Walnut Streets 4 000
" " Corner Princes and Sixth Streets,.. 2,700
" " 4th and Red Cross Streets . 2 700

$40,000 North Carolina Fives issue July, 1862, $.05 to 152.50 averaging $ 19 80.
24 Harts Wil & Man R. R. Co., $102 50.

For the Journal.

HAMILTON, Feb. 5th, 1863

Messrs Editors:

The following doggerel from the pen of a member of Moore's Artillery, suggested itself to the author, on reading of a caricature on the war in the London Punch wherein the two Presidents are represented playing a game at cards and Lincoln playing his last card:

The great game of the day. Abe and Jeff playing whist,
And each has got fully big cards in his fist;
They shuffle and deal, play with various success,
The one he would reckon, the other would guess.
Each one in his own land has perfect reliance,
Though Abe owns the rules of old Hoyle as defiance—
As luck fluctuates 'tween losers and winners
The counters in the pack but represents by honours.
With opposite suits they renew their attack;
Jeff pitches in red and Abe lowest in black;
Jeff plays hearts, and Abe spades, his diamonds he saves;
Jeff believes in the queens, and Abe trusts in his knaves.
As the game it progresses, the bets they run higher
From small sums to pay eat till each stakes an empire;
The whole world looks on at the game with amazement
At such reckless daring, such mad debauchment
Even a great lottery among weavers and spinners,
And in watching the game some went loose their dinners;
The gamblers of Europe, those sporting old cards,
Were such a wild game was never played on the cards.
Abe led his last ace, for the last ya kee trick
Like an old dying horse when he makes his last kick;
The game's mine, by God—on his feet he did jump,
Sly your have sir, says Jeff I have got a small trump.
Oh the Devil shouts Abe, and he clenched his big fist,
D—n a man that would play with a rebel at whist,
D—n the cards and their maker, d—n the table and struck it,
He kicked out the counters, and then—kicked the bucket.

For the Journal.

FORT FISHER, March 9th, 1863.

Messrs Editors: Please allow me a small space in your columns to say a few words in behalf of the non-commissioned officers and privates of our army. Since my enlistment in the army over twelve months ago, I have strictly observed the events which have transpired, also the treatment which the soldiers have received from ladies where officers visit occasionally.

If I am any judge of human nature I may say that entirely too much difference is made between the soldier and the officer. I have paid some visits to acquaintances accompanied by officers and have been treated rather cold by all because an officer was along. The impression was got abroad in the land that if a man is an officer he is the right stock. Nothing does the private lack to make him a Gentleman, but the commission of a Lieutenant, Capt, and a fine blue uniform with two or three bars of gold lace upon the collar, and a few yards of the same material running zigzag up to the elbow. If he is thus rigged off he is of the right material. Nothing remains to make him the true gentleman, it matters not what his moral conduct is. But if a man cannot be an officer, don't think he ought to be treated like he was not worth of the notice of any one. I have read in romance that there are in the ranks to be found, a great many men of very low character, but at the same time there are a great many just as true and respectable gentlemen in the ranks as any where else. If every gentleman, in the Confederate States was an officer, and every rascal a private, I think a great change would be wrought in the army, and I think the number of officers would be very near as large as that of the privates. I don't pretend to say that too much praise is bestowed upon the officers of our army, but I do say that the poor soldier is too often spurned and treated with contempt, by those who ought to respect him. It ought to be recollected by all that the privates are the very life-blood of the country, as it were, and that some day or rather we will all be on an equality.

N—ck.

From the Petersburg Express.

The Peace Humble Section.

The bogus Purpont Government is being openly denounced in Northwestern Virginia, by the leading men of influence who have not heretofore co-operated with the South. An election was to have been held on the 12th ult., for delegates to a Convention of the new State, and quite a number of anti-new State candidates were announced. A few days previous to the election a large and enthusiastic meeting was held in Wheeling, which was addressed by the Hon. Sherard Clemens and Mr. Richardson. In alluding to Mr. Clemens' speech, the *Intelligencer*, a Wheeling Black Republican sheet, says:

"He was greeted with applause. He belched forth such a vindictive tirade of abuse against the government and the proposed new State as we have never heard equalled. He said he had had a padlock on his mouth, and manacles on his wrists, and shackles on his legs, and he tore them off and stood up like a defiant freeman. He gave a detailed account of the manner in which the usurped government and new State movement were inaugurated, and the temptations which he had encountered in his efforts to keep his hands clear of the business. He pitched into Gov. Pierpont, Auditor Crane, Senator Willey, Gen. Wheat, A. B. Caldwell, and all their principles and practices.

"Mr. Clemens announced himself as a Butternut, and said that, although he has been under a cloud somewhat for a long period, he had always been unalterably opposed to the division of Virginia."

Speaking of the speech of Mr. Richardson at the same meeting, the same paper says:

"He spoke of the unauthorized suspension of the *habeas corpus*, the worthlessness of the green backs, and the black tide of tyranny that was sweeping over the country. All this was very judiciously interspersed with frequent allusions to abolition, which were received by the audience with clamorous rations of great joy. He concluded by urging upon the people the great importance of their at once asserting their manhood."

From the Charleston Courier.

Editors Courier:—It is always cheering and encouraging to the patriot soldier to receive the approving smiles of lovely woman, how much more so, when to these are added delicate attentions, profuse hospitality and ungelic liberality. Such was the good fortune of the Marion Rifles, when ordered to Rocky Point, N. C.—The attentions then and there received from "God's last, best gift to man," are indelibly engraved upon the tablets of our memories and hearts, and will always be most fondly cherished. The warm and friendly greeting, the pressing, ready welcome, the delightful hours, spent in social intercourse, all combined to render our sojourn there, not only pleasant and happy, but satisfied us that indeed we were among "ministering angels."

New Year's day, 1863, at Rocky Point, will always be gratefully commemorated by us as a corps, and fond memory will oftimes bring to mind the actors of that day. The Rev. Mr. H., the widow M., the fascinating Mrs H. and her lovely sister, Mrs C., as also the dear little spirits, Misses Sallie H, and Lizzie C., and we cannot omit our bachelor friend, Mr. B.—all were intent upon making us happy and at home; what associations cluster in that word, sweet, sweet home. We wish these kind friends continued happiness and prosperity, and indulge the sincere hope that their quiet and happy homes may be undisturbed by the de estrating Abolitionists, but should be threaten them, we would accept with proud and happy distinction the privilege of being the foremost to meet and drive off, at any sacrifice, the enemy of our country and happiness.

MARION RIFLES.

The Mobile *Register* is guilty of the following—"Planters look to your hog pens. A distinguished authority says 'the pen is mightier than the sword.'"

From the Savannah Republican
Letter from Van Horn's Expedition.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT—ROSECRANZ REINFORCED BY SIEGEL.

COLUMBIA, Tenn., Feb 25th.

Events of the highest importance to the central campaign are now transpiring. We have most positive and reliable information that forty-five transports, conveying troops to Nashville, have, within the past week, passed up the Cumberland river. The force is General Franz Segel's entire corps, numbering 20,000 men, recently transported by rail from Virginia to the Ohio river, and sent thence in transports to Nashville, for the purpose of reinforcing General Rosencranz at Murfreesboro'. The entire corps has now reached Nashville, and the larger portion of it have been thrown out on the line of the Central Southern Railroad to Franklin, in the direction of this place, and as before stated, midway between the two latter points. Thus it will be seen that by a rapid and secret movement 20,000 reinforcements have been skilfully placed at the disposal of Rosencranz so that he may hurl his large army upon Bragg and crush him out, and, if successful in doing this, cross a large flanking army through the country, via Corinth or Columbus, Mississippi, upon the rear of Vicksburg.

This movement is one of the highest importance, and without it be properly met, may result most disastrously to our arms. The note of warning is barely in time for by this day week, there is every probability that Siegel will have formed a junction with Rosencranz and give him the balance of power to wield against the army under command of Braxton Bragg. There are but two ways to meet this Yankee movement successfully. The first is for Bragg to strike Rosecrenz at once and before Seigel can come to his aid, thereby depriving him of the great advantage he is so desirous of obtaining. Without this be done, and done speedily there will, in all probability be a repetition of Shiloh; Siegel arriving to aid Rosencranz as Buell did to aid Grant; and though an expensive victory be achieved to our arms, it will prove incomplete by the reinforcement of the defeated army by which it will be able to hold its ground.

The other means of meeting this overwhelming assault is by reinforcing Bragg's army from Virginia. If Hooker can spare Siegel, Lee can dispense with Longstreet, and his army may be able to reach Tullahoma in time to participate in the great struggle for the Central Southern States and the connection of the East and West ends of the Confederacy. The aspect at this moment is not very favorable, but we trust to the foresight of Johnston and Bragg to meet the exigencies of the Central campaign. In the meantime the greater portion of Van Dorn's cavalry have crossed Duck River, and in a few days the whole body will be over, striking at Siegel from every direction. It is possible for them to pride his roads, destroy his trains, cut off his detachments, and afford such annoyance and harass him so severely, that his junction will be no trifling matter. It is understood that two divisions of Siegel's advance are at Franklin, 23 miles distant, and that that place is defended by some thirty odd pieces of artillery. Were it not for the misfortune of two thirds of Van Dorn's ammunition having been destroyed by the heavy rains through which the command were recently forced to march, he would row be upon the enemy, losing His strength and valor, but it will necessarily take several days to replace the damaged ordnance stores and place the command ready for action. When these arrangements are completed, I have little doubt that for a month to come we will be repeatedly and constantly engaged with the foe at close quarters.

For what purpose this is intended I cannot conjecture, unless it be that they contemplate throwing an additional bridge across the Cumberland at Nashville. It is possible, too, that it is intended for the passage of Duck river at this point. If the latter surmise prove correct, it is evidently the enemy's intention to throw this force upon our left flank at Shelbyville, where General Polk is believed to command. If this prove to be the programme, he must row be waiting at Franklin for the arrival of his pontoons. A few days will develope his plans, and the same length of time will precipitate Van Dorn Wheeler and Forrest upon him.—As events transpire I will report them.

On account of Siegle's being a foreigner and Dutchman, many are not willing to concede that he has any military ability. This is a serious error, for his movements both while in Missouri and Virginia, especially in the former State, have proved beyond a doubt that he is of the very best of the enemy's Generals, and only second to Rosecranz, by all means their most successful one. Siegel is particularly good upon the retreat, yet this does not interfere with his fighting qualities. Had it not been for his obstinate resistance we would have gained and held the battle field of Elkhorn, to be held out after Curtis, the General in command, had advised a surrender; and had it not been for his skillful management of the retreating columns of the enemy after their defeat at Sarcoxie and Oak Hills, their armies would have fallen prisoners to our own. Siegel is a wary, watchful, careful and calculating fellow, and must be closely watched. Citizens from the Cumberland report that the enemy are bringing a pontoon bridge from Cincinnati with them.

You will have learned before this of five Yankee gunboats having ascended the Tennessee, nearly as high up as Florence, and having destroyed the town of Clifton, just below, and captured about forty of Forrest's men and their horses. These boats, from their number were evidently upon an important reconnoissance, where a small body of the enemy would have been unable to have made such a successful recoil. From the fact of Van Dorn having crossed the river a day or two before their arrival, it is possible that they were sent there to prevent his passage and ascertain his whereabouts. Had they arrived a few days earlier they would have caused him much trouble and annoyance. It is possible, too, they were scouting a country through which it was intended to pass troops through from Corinth to Murfreesboro'. Either of these suppositions are alike plausible, for it is evident that such a number of boats would not, at this particular time, be detached from the Yankee fleet, and sent so far inland, merely for the purpose of ravaging and devastating. A considerable force was left at Florence and Tuscumbia by Van Dorn for the protection of the railroad running to Huntsville and Decatur, and to guard the cotton factory at Florence, and this force has since been augmented.

N'IMPORTE.

Hon. Simon Cameron has resigned the post of American Minister at the Court of St. Petersburg. In his letter to the President, of January 23, he says: "When I undertook this responsible trust you will remember that the end of the rebellion was supposed to be near at hand. Our military preparations were so stupendous; the spirit, unity and determination of the people and Government so manifest, that the public enemy and foreign nations seemed to concur in this general opinion. I was not indifferent to the consequent change in our domestic affairs. The conspiracy has assumed such formidable and threatening proportions that he cannot conscientiously avoid staying at home. Insidious and open efforts are everywhere made by reckless treasonable leaders, to divide the people of the free States. The hope of the rebels is in want of harmony among the people of the loyal States. I will believe every means should be resorted to crush this conspiracy. We can have no peace that is not a conquered peace, and I have a faith that we shall subdue the traitors and vindicate the supremacy of the Federal Constitution. The Emperor of Russia fervently trusts we may emerge from our struggle with an undivided Government. We should recognize in him our constant supporter and steadfast ally," &c.

AN IRISHMAN'S OPINION OF IRISH FEDERALISTS.—A gentleman, just arrived from Washington, reports the following conversation as having taken place with in his hearing, in a grocery store in the District of Columbia, between an Irish Federal officer (who had his family with him) and a grocer:

Officer—"I wish to make some purchases for my family use."

Grocer—"You are an Irishman, I believe?"

Officer—"Yes sir; and from Massachusetts."

Grocer—"Not three years ago the Legislature of Massachusetts passed a law prohibiting the military organization of Irish Roman Catholics, and yet you are here to fight for these same Yankees and to oppress Southerners who are struggling for their independence. You and Bishop Hughes, and Gen. Shields, and such Irish Catholic renegades, can buy nothing in this store."

Officer left in a hurry.

It is with narrow souled people as with narrow-necked bottles; the less they have in them, the more noise they make in pouring out.

RESIGNATION OF GEN. COCHRANE.—General John Cochrane, of New York, and member of the last Congress from that State, has resigned. The officers of his brigade accompanied him in a body to the car, at Falmouth on his departure.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, March 7th, 1863.

A large Spanish screw frigate appeared off the bar late last evening. Her boat has reached the City this morning to communicate with the Spanish Consul. A Steamer towing what appeared to be an iron clad, passed the bar going Southward last evening.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

MOBILE, March 7th, 1863.

Reliable information has been received that the Yankees have gone up the Tennessee river to Florence with a fleet of gunboats. About 400 Cavalry were landed and destroyed everything on their route through Franklin and Lawrence counties. The latest accounts say that they were marching from Moulton, in Lawrence county, southwest, through Marion county, in a direct line towards Aberdeen, Miss.

TENNESSEE STATE TREASURER.

CHATTANOOGA, March 7th, 1863.

Governor Harris has appointed Gen'l Joel A. Battle, Treasurer of State, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Col. Macgregory.

NEWS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

RICHMOND, March 8th, 1863.

The New York Herald, of the 4th inst., has been received.

Letters received in Washington on the 3d claim that the expedition under Gen'l Washburne, to open the Yazoo pass, has been entirely successful.

Dispatches from Cairo, same date, says that the gunboat Carondelet and five others have reached the Tallahatchie river by way of the Yazoo.

Rosecrans is pushing forward his forces with great success. On the 2nd he had advanced to Middleborough, half way between Murfreesboro' and Shelbyville. A dispatch from the former place, same date, says that an expedition of one thousand cavalry and sixteen hundred infantry left Murfreesboro' the following morning, and encountered the enemy at Bradyville. After severe fighting the enemy were driven from the town with some loss.

Gen'l Foster returned to his command at Newbern on Friday.

The Herald's New Orleans correspondence, of the 22nd ult., says that three hundred and eighty rebel prisoners have left by steamer for points in the possession of the rebels. The demonstration by secession sympathisers on the occasion were so great that Banks sent down a regiment to disperse the crowd. Reports from Baton Rouge represent that there are numerous indications of an immediate movement, and that great activity prevails in the army. The gunboat Basco had arrived at New Orleans and reports the Harriet Lane as being laid up near Galveston, and being converted into an iron-clad.

Gold in New York, on the 3d closed at 17; Exchange 158 to 159.

The Herald says that the comments of the London Press on the Charleston blockade will teach the rebels what British sympathy is worth.

The Herald hears gratifying reports of the improved condition of the army of the Potomac, and says that it will soon move forward. Its Washington correspondent, writing of the last hours of Congress, says that money was voted with prodigality, and every body seemed jolly. The copperheads attempted to stave off Sumner's anti-mediation resolutions, but they passed by a strong majority.—When Kerrigan's name was called in the yeas and nays on the Missouri emancipation bill in the House, he denounced it in such terms that he was ordered by the speaker to resume his seat. He did not sit down until he remarked that the people and the army would not consent to so much legislation for the negro. Expectations of a scene rose to a high pitch for a few minutes.

A dispatch from Hilton Head, 27th ult., says that the troops are under orders to embark, and the next steamer will probably bring intelligence of an attack on Charleston.

Gen. Stevenson has been released from arrest by Gen. Foster, and restored to his command.

The Propellor Dalton arrived at Fortress Monroe on the 2d inst, from New York, with one ton of cotton seed, to be planted on the old plantations at Hampton.

The Havana correspondent of the Herald, under date of the 24th ult., says that the recent blockade of Galveston and Charleston has been published in the official organ here, and notice of it has been communicated to the government by the Spanish Minister at Washington.

The Herald says that by the latest advices from Europe, the insurrection in Poland had assumed most formidable proportion. Prussia has made an engagement with Russia to allow Russian troops to pass over her territory. The English, French and Austrian cabinets have taken umbrage at the understanding which seems to exist upon this subject between Russia and Prussia. It is evident that Europe will feel the influence of this great and sustained revolutionary movement in Poland, and that Napoleon will find scope for his energies quite near at home. This, says the Herald, will leave us to deal with our troubles without any undue meddling, as we shall now have no more of Napoleon's mediation, save in a pacific manner.

LATER FROM THE UNITED STATES.

RICHMOND, March 9 1863.

The Enquirer has Washington dates of 5th inst.

Cairo advices of the 4th say that two dredging machines are to be put to work on the canal opposite Vicksburg immediately. Levees are broken and the water is pouring over at a fearful rate.

The New Jersey Democrats held a mass meeting at Trenton on the 4th inst.; thirty-four guns were fired in rejoicing of the expiration of the Yankee Congress. A resolution was passed denouncing the executive usurpations and conscript bill, and the people are called upon to show firmness and courage in this emergency.

The peace resolutions were defeated in the Wisconsin Assembly. The Democrats all voted aye.

General Siegel has resigned, owing to the insuperable difficulties with the Commander-in-chief.

Gold in New York closed at 167.

The Hibernia brings Liverpool dates to the 20th ult. Lord Stratherdun gave notice in the House of Lords that he would move for copies of the despatches of Mason to the government relating to recognition of the Confederacy.

There were considerable transactions in London in American securities, under the impression that the war would soon end.

THE YANKEE ADVANCE ON KINSTON.

RALEIGH, March 9th, 1863.

The State Journal's Kinston correspondent, dated March 8th, says that the enemy, reported twelve thousand strong, encamped last night ten miles below Kinston, and their troops in motion. A special dispatch to the Journal says that the enemy have fallen back, and all is quiet. Six Yankees were killed and two Confederates missing.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, March 9th, 1863.

In the Senate Mr. Clay, of Alabama, introduced a resolution to repeal the naturalization laws, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Mr. Maxwell submitted a preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted earnestly recommending the agriculturists of the Confederate States to direct their labor to the production of such crops as will secure a sufficiency of food for all classes and for every emergency. The House impressment bill was further considered. Mr. Wigfall's substitute was rejected, and finally the House bill, as amended, was rejected by a tie. This vote was reconsided and the Senate adjourned. In secret session, some of the amendments to the currency bill were concurred in, and the bill returned to the House.

Nothing important was done in the House whilst in open session

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, March 9th, 1863.

There is no truth in the report published this morning of a fight on Sunday, in Gloucester County, Va. It has been ascertained by a reconnoissance, that the enemy had retired to strong fortifications at Gloucester Point, and no attack was made

FROM VICKSBURG.

VICKSBURG, March 9th, 1863.

One of the enemy's Gunboats approached opposite the City, on the other side of the Peninsula, and threw a few shells all but one falling short. Nobody hurt on our side. Our battery did not reply. The enemy is reported to be moving their forces higher up the river. Two gunboats were seen in the Canal yesterday, supposed to be removing troops from opposite Warrenton. The object of their movement is not known here.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, March 10th, 1863.

In the Senate to-day a bill was passed requiring the prepayment of Postage on letters sent to soldiers. The impressment bill was considered in secret session. Mr. Wigfall's substitute for the House bill was finally adopted, by a vote of eighteen to two. After the doors were opened, the Senate bill to grant to the principal officer of each executive departments, a seat upon the floor of the Senate, was taken up and discussed until adjournment.

The House passed the Senate joint resolutions relative to the production of provisions, with an amendment requesting the President to give producers the assurance that when it becomes necessary to impress provisions or forage, a just compensation will be made, according to a fair market value. Mr. Barksdale introduced joint resolutions, declaring the firm conviction of the people of the Confederate States in the justice of their cause, and their confidence in their final triumph; and that while they will continue to make whatever sacrifice is required, they would accord respectful consideration to any proposition looking to the accommodation of differences, but preserving a separate and distinctive national character; and whenever any State bordering on the Mississippi shall desist from this unprovoked war, they will secure to them the free navigation of that river; referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Mr. Smith, of North Carolina, introduced resolutions on the same subject, which were referred. The House then went into secret session on the tax bill.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, March 10th, 1863.

All quiet here. No signs of the enemy except the usual number of blockaders off the bar.

For the Journal.

HEADQ'RTERS, 3rd N. C. Reg't.

Dear Journal:—As I am through with my muster rolls, and nothing to do to-night, but to reflect upon the past, and conjecture the future, while thus engaged I am reminded of my promise; I will therefore go to work and fulfill it, as I am sure to keep my promises good, only when a girl compels me to break them, which I do with great reluctance.

As I hinted above, the officers of this Regiment have been very busy for the last week making out their muster rolls and pay rolls, for at this time they are of immense trouble, owing to the different payments at different hospitals by divers Q. M.'s, which payments should and ought to be stopped, for as it is, it is impossible for captains of companies to keep their company business straight. We often receive accounts where men (conscripts) have received their bounty, when they are not entitled to it, and again receive commutation, when at the same time they are in debted to the C. S. for clothes overdrawn. Some one should look into this matter and attend to it.

I believe everything is quiet on the Rappahannock. We were on picket about a week ago, in a very hard snow.—The Yankees are on the opposite side of the river not more than an hundred yards distant from our lines. They seem satisfied to remain where they are, though it was thought that an attempt to cross would be made about the time we were on picket. The orders strictly prohibited any communication with them, but they will hallo! at us and send us papers, to which our men cannot help responding. The *modus operandi* of getting them to us is this, take a board put your paper on it, and fix a sail and carry it up stream and start it with the tide, they expect to get tobacco in return.

There has been some appointments and promotions in the Regiment since I last wrote to you. I will first mention the Rev. Mr. Patterson, who has received the appointment of Chaplain in this Regiment: he has been with us nearly three weeks but as yet, we have not had the pleasure of hearing him preach. As the weather each and every Sabbath has been so very inclement, and no chapel to preach in, that it has been impossible for him conveniently to hold forth; this morning, though, I had the pleasure of attending morning service under the guidance at Capt. Van Bokkelen's quarters. I utter the sentiments of the entire Regiment, I believe, when I say they are pleased with him; every man speaks highly of him as a gentleman, and of his ability as chaplain. He is not one of those sanctimonious hypocrites who look about in sheep's clothing and ravage people's souls to hell and as soon as out of sight, the wolf of the flock; but he is a gentleman of refinement, and a true Christian. He lives by and lord of innocent amusement.

Serg't Maj. Jas. T. Clark, has received an appointment in Capt. Ned Armstrong's Company, (G), and Serg't Jos. W. Stickley, has received an appointment in Capt. Ennett's Company, (F) and Serg't Bryant an appointment in Capt. Albritton's Company, (A); they are all splendid appointments which goes to prove that the Captains and the welfare of their companies in view when they made their recommendations for they could not have selected truer, braver and more efficient men out of the Regiment.

On the night of the 21st it commenced snowing and continued until Sunday night 22nd. Monday morning the snow was about two feet thick. On Tuesday morning, a Louisiana regiment with two Virginia regiments came over and bantered the 3rd for a snow battle, they were commanded by one of their Field Officers. Col. Torrance told Captain Ennett if he choose, he could take the regiment out. Captain Ennett was very glad of the chance, as he did not want the regiment to receive a dare, so he soon had the regiment drawn up in line of battle. He soon drove in the enemy's skirmishers, and came on the main bulk of the enemy's force. They fought some time hard and well, both parties decided at the idea of giving no, by cars while Captain ran to consult an order to Captain VanBokkelen to attack them on the left, while he (Ennett) would attack them on the right simultaneously, leaving a sufficient force to guard the centre or front. The flanking movement was carried out with the desired effect. We broke the rear lines and routed them completely. They sent in a fl

refectory. In this latter were prepared those delicacies which were *then* considered so essential to the soldier.—The fare then issued has ceased to be found in the haversacks of our soldiers. Like the Dream Feast of the famished, the memories of our flashed larder have often sweetened the rough fare of *now*. In quarters abundant opportunities were afforded of learning each others manners and peculiarities. It was here that we first heard from Barry B——, a veteran of the Mexican War, the then astounding fact, which has since proven too true, that soldiers will steal. To prevent the soldier of them from taking cold from exposure to the inclemencies of the Spring season, many of the boys provided themselves with bottles usually called "quarts," containing peculiar cordials, which, owing to the interruption of communication with France, where they are manufactured in the greatest purity, are not now attainable. The spirit of speculation with some people is so great that it has induced them to reduce the strength of the standard article and replace it with such substitutes as "Bitters," "Sugar," "water," &c. These manufactured cordials are variously denominated Rebel Tipsers, Cocktails, Morning calls and smashers. These prophylactics against barometrical changes of the atmosphere were highly esteemed. As implicit confidence existed in the company in which our friends members, these bottles were usually placed under the head of each one's pallet. After being used once at reveille, and twice before breakfast, the corks were tightly replaced in the necks of these bottles. It was soon discovered by those who did the watchful duty that on re-uniting the contents had leaked out most precipitous. At first it was supposed that the porosity of the corks would account for the evaporation, but a half dozen bottles done up in the most approved style were submitted to the surgeon of the post for analysis, who soon after reported in a manner showing that he had deeply investigated the subject that it was necessary to have a cork screw to obtain the fluid contained therein. These little peculiarities coupled with the loss of various articles of luxury and prime necessity, painfully impressed us that Harry B—— was correct in his expression of the furtive acquisitiveness of the soldier.

Upon a reconnoissance of the river it was found that an important inlet was undetected. Immediately an officer of engineers, with a sufficient working force, planned and constructed a battery to cover and hold this position, considered the point at which the attack would in most probably be made and consequently the post of danger, the W. L. I. pointed that they might be sent there. Their request was granted. Taking transport at the foot they were safely placed ashore at the Point one evening in May. Pickets and sentinels were immediately taken to prevent a surprise. The guard was doubled and instructed to keep up a vigilant espionage in sight during the night. The effect of the guard was informed that a vessel was in view. All the men immediately stood to their duty and fell into line with more promptness than is usual in the case of a false alarm. Upon the vessel's nearer approach it was found to be a large steamer, which proved to be the "Carrier of Death." On every hand could be heard the cocking of muskets, as each one stood ready to do battle for his country. Upon every hand fought field in Virginia has the fallen eye of some one of its sons gleamed with the light of battle. In the bosom of every soldier have their clarion voices rung loud as the clash of metal and the din of musketry, as they echoed from men to victory, and as last the triumph of liberty should be the "Carrier of Death." On every battle-field have hearts which glowed with love of country and the cause, grown still and pulseless. Brave comrades whom you as well as those who have stood in silent to stand under the deadly breach, mourn those whose lifeless forms, colonel, gave we drop a tear. You need no other monument, for

"The finger of Glory will point where you lie."

PALMETTO.

For the Journal.

Messrs. Editors:—The Yankee Government having found out at last that it is utterly impossible to subjugate the Southern people, and confiscate their property to pay its war debt, has hit upon a "*grand and magnificent scheme*" to raise money out of its own citizens. The Yankee Congress has recently passed a "*Conscription Bill*" as they call it; but which should have been entitled, "An Act to frighten the South; bamboozle the Northern and raise revenue to help pay off the Abolition war debt." This bill sets out by declaring that all persons in the United States between the ages of twenty and forty-five years, except the Vice President, heads of the departments at Washington, Governors of States Sons of poor widows, etc., shall be liable to Conscription; it does not even exempt the Ministers of the Gospel! And the lying Yankee newspapers say that three millions of soldiers will be raised under it. The New York Herald, the *biggest liar* of them all says it will raise four million. But we pursue the bill a little farther on, and find a clause which declares that any person liable to Conscription under this Act, may obtain a discharge on the payment of three hundred dollars. Let us make a calculation: The history of Europe, which is but a history of wars, tells us that only 1 per centum of a population, are fit for soldiers. The Yankee nation contains a population of twenty millions; ten per cent. of that amount is two million. The Yankees say themselves that one half of this number—one million—have already gone into the army. Now, it is fair to presume, that not more than ten per cent. of the million liable to Conscription, are so poor, mean, degraded and friendless, that they cannot raise three hundred dollars; and this will make just one hundred thousand soldiers, instead of *four millions* that the New York Herald into myths will be raised by the Yankee Conscript law. And these one hundred thousand will be composed of the *scum* of Europe—emigrants who have congregated about Northern cities. The other nine hundred thousand will obtain a discharge by the payment of the three hundred dollars; and this will amount to the sum of two hundred and seventy millions of dollars.

But will the poor farmers of the Northwest submit to this? Let us see: you will find it a very hard matter. You, knowing his way to the West, with his pockets filled *greenbacks*; and he will say to the farmer: I have a vast deal of specie in my bank, you have had to market for your produce; the Mississippi river has been closed so that your grain will not bear transportation to the cities on the Atlantic; consequently you have no money to pay for your discharge under the conscript law; but my friend, as I have some surplus cash on hand, and being anxious to befriend you, I will loan you three hundred dollars, if you will give me a mortgage on your little farm; for you see, the rebellion will soon be *crushed out*, and then you will have a market in which you can realise large prices for your grain, and you will be enabled to return my money without any sort of inconvenience. Of course the farmer will accede to this proposition without a single murmur; when at the same time, if Lincoln's tax collector was to call upon him to pay a tax of ten dollars, he would shoulder his musket and resist him.

As to the idea of frightening the Southern people by Yankee grandiloquent flourishes and nonsense on paper, that has been entirely played out long since.

The enrolling officers—or rather, tax collectors—at points under the Yankee conscript bill, are to commence operations on the first of April next—*all fools day*—and the North western people will be *all fools*, if they submit to it. These officers will push the thing forward with all possible speed, in order to raise as much money from the people as possible before warm weather compels Lincoln to withdraw his armies from the South.

One million of men have gone into the abolition army; at least one third of them have been killed, wounded, died of disease contracted in camp, deserted, &c., which leaves the army now, six hundred and sixty-six thousand strong. The terms of service of three hundred thousand of these expire this spring; and not more than about one per cent. of them can be forced back into the army, under the conscript law, which will be thirty thousand—the balance, two hundred and seventy thousand—will avail themselves of the three hundred dollar clause. Now, deduct this two hundred and seventy thousand from the number in the field at this time, and then add the one hundred thousand which will be raised by the conscript act, and it will make four hundred and nine-six thousand. So you see that the operation of the Yankee conscript bill instead of increasing the army, will have the effect to reduce its numbers from six hundred and sixty-six thousand down to four hundred and nine-six thousand. Who can doubt that their object was not to raise men, but to raise money?

G.

In illustration of the powers of imagination, the case of the old lady who watched the vane to see when her rheumatism was going to begin, is not equal to that of the storekeeper who painted the lower part of the stove red, and saved 75 per cent. in the consumption of wood thereby during the winter. The illusion was so complete that one man tried to make him pay for a pair of boots that he had burned on the stove.

For the Journal.

An answer to that poetical effusion of our small Democratic friend of Ohio, written by a private in Co. C, 40th Regiment N. C. T.

You say she has gone—in her pension and pride—
Your stormy browed sister—so long by your side;
You wrong her—her star far aloft in the sky
Shines brighter than ever—a brother would cry.

O, Ohio, Ohio, young child of Virgin,
Who treatest thy mother like some venomed thing;
Your feet they are trampling on liberty's soil,
And crushing the heart of that mother of thine.

Full well we have learnt thee thou false hearted son,
Who scorn'st your white mother, from whom you once sprung;
And claim the Black Negress, as mother of thine,
To crush poor Virginia, with murder and crime.

You call us too hasty, who for years we have borne,
Your vassal of contempt, derision, and scorn;
Do you think that our sons will ever forget,
Your horrible treatment, or terrible threat.

No love has been in you, your altars to feed,
The curse is all with you—you nourished the seed,
Till nature has taught us to sever the chain
And wisdom decrees, we must always be twain.

You may fight till the buzzards are gorged with your spoil,
Till the harvest of death sweeps o'er our warm soil,
But never, O never, will our dear children brave,
Retreat from Ohio, the shark of the wave.

Not in vain is our strife, Carolina knows she's right,
To drive back invaders far out of her sight;
Their fortune she wants not to mingle with hers,
The brave Southern Lion ne'er mixes with curs.

Your Union exists not in lake, earth or sky,
But in sordid cravings for which you would die;
Let the vast of the widow stop *thy* mad career,
Carolina, *she* now warns thee the justice is near.

O, Ohio, Ohio, greedy child of the North
Beware how you meet us, brave sons in their wrath;
Where'er circled banner will never be furled,
For it's bright bars of light outshine your dark world.

To your home then Ohio you'd better return,
Drive out the black traitor who taught thee to spurn
Carolina the brave Southron, who always on high
Her star encircled banner forever will fly.

Fort St. Philip, 26th Feb., 1 63

CAMP NEAR GOLDSBORO',
March 9th, 1-63.

At a meeting of the Wilmington Horse Artillery, the following preamble and resolutions were read and approved:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in his wisdom to take from our midst our beloved friends and companions in arms, P. M. BROADFOOT, who was killed in the battle of Kinston, and W. H. WILLIAMS and J. P. GREEN, who died in Goldsboro' of pneumonia.

Resolved, That in the death of P. M. Broadfoot, who for many years held a place in the army of each member of this battery, who had won the affections of a wide circle of friends the Company has lost a universal favorite, and in losing [illegible] the Confederacy's gallant and efficient soldier.

Resolved, That in the death of W. H. Williams and J. T. Green, the company has to mourn its two brave boys, and the Confederacy been deprived of noble and gallant soldiers.

Such is the destiny of the brave; at the opening of the war with all the energies of enlistment filled, and next to nothing more to do in the spring time of life at home, when our flag waved them with the bright hope of a long life and triumphant return they should have found loved ones for loved country, and voices to congratulate, rushing eagerly forward to the general battle.

That while we humbly submit to the decrees of an Allwise Providence, we at the same time deeply mourn the loss of the two brothers. That we deeply sympathize with the bereaved families and relatives at home, who should be consoled with the gratifying recollection, that though they are not, that a remembrance of their noble and martyr conduct as soldiers will be long cherished—that their names stand uppermost in Liberty's story to be handed by generation yet unborn.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Wilmington Journal with a request to their publication.

F. C. H. ZOLLICOFFER,
J. W. CLARKSON,
J. W. ZIMMERMAN,
} Committee.

From the Savannah Morning News.

Too Bad.

We were perfectly amazed, astonished, confounded, mad, indignant, and everything else, as we came out of a store to day where the man had refused to take a note purporting to be a promise to pay by the *State of North Carolina*.

"Is it not a good note?" I asked.

"O, I suppose it is."

"Well, why won't you take it?"

"Because it is a *North Carolina* note."

And my dander was immediately up, because I have a high opinion of North Carolina and North Carolina people and North Carolina money.

"What do you mean? Do you mean to say that the State of North Carolina is not good for that amount?"

"O, no, only we don't take that kind of money. Nobody does here."

I took the proffered note back, and gave a Georgia note, and could only say: "Well, it is a *shame!* Refuse North Carolina money! I don't know what the country is coming to!"

But, Mr. Editor, do tell us why this is. We have in our midst quite a respectable number of North Carolina *soldiers*, who are here to help to defend Savannah, if their services shall be needed. They have brought with them the notes they were paid off with for their arduous services, and they are "good, when they want to purchase, anything from the Savannah people, that their money is—not at a certain discount—but worth nothing at all in exchange for their *valuable* goods.—They don't take it at all. We seriously ask, why is this? What will our North Carolina soldiers do for Georgia money? Pay a large discount to the brokers? If so, what with high prices and extortion, &c., they will have very little left to send to their families out of the small pittance allowed by Government. It is a shame to refuse their money. Is it not?

ENQUIRER.

[We answer yes—ED. NEWS.]

LATEST FROM EUROPE

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT—THE QUEEN'S SPEECH, &c., &c.

The steamship Canada, which sailed from Liverpool on the 7th and Queenstown on the 8th, arrived at Boston on the 22d ult. The following is a summary of the news:

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

The opinion of the Parliament and the Queen's speech are themes of comment in the London press. The speech contains very little of importance, except the following:

"Her Majesty has abstained from taking any step, with a view to induce a cessation of the conflict between the contending parties of the North American States because it has not yet seemed to her that any such overtures could be attended with a probability of success. Her Majesty has viewed, with the deepest concern, the desolating warfare which still rages in those regions, and she has witnessed, with heartfelt grief, the severe distress and suffering which that war has inflicted upon a large class of Her Majesty's subjects, but which have been borne by them with great fortitude and exemplary resignation. It is some consolation to Her Majesty to be led to hope that this suffering and this distress are rather diminishing than increasing, and that some renewal of employment is beginning to take place in the manufacturing districts."

Earl Dudley moved, and Earl Granard seconded the address in response to the speech from the throne.

Earl Derby criticised the Queen's speech at length. He spoke in congratulatory terms on the Prince of Wales' marriage. He said he had no objection to raise against the course the Government had adopted in regard to the American war, but he regretted that the Government had not felt themselves justified in joining the attempt, in which they were invited by France, not to intervene, nor for the purpose of putting an end to the war, but to obtain, by their good offices, if possible, such an armistice and cessation of hostilities as would lead the two parties themselves to reflect on the miseries and hopelessness of the war in which they were engaged. Before he censured the course taken by the Government, it was but fair that he should say they were in possession of much better information than he was as to whether interference on their part would have been judicious. He differed from the opinion expressed by many of his political friends, that the time had arrived for recognizing the Southern States. There were only two cases on which recognition on the part of a neutral Power could be justified—namely: where there was no further struggle going on, or where it was desirable in the interests of humanity that the great Powers should interfere in order to prevent the continuance of a desolating warfare. But in that case recognition was always followed by something further. *It meant support by force of arms* of the claims of the country whose right was recognized, such as was the case on the separation of Belgium from Holland, and of Greece from Turkey. His conviction was that, come what may, the reconstruction of the States as they formerly stood was absolutely impossible, and, on the whole, he approved the course which the Government had taken. (Cheers.) He then deplored the distress which the war had brought on the Lancashire operatives, and reviewed the foreign policy of the Government in regard to Italy, Greece, &c., and deprecated the idea of ceding the Ionian Islands to Greece.

Earl Russell, in reply, justified the policy of non-intervention which the Government had pursued in the American war. The circumstances were very different from those which existed when Belgium was separated from Holland, and Greece from Turkey; and, taking all matters into consideration, he thought the Government had taken the wisest course in their power to pursue.—At the same time, he expressed the strong opinion that it would be impossible for the Union of the Northern and Southern States to be again established.

Earl Malmesbury expressed regret that England had not joined France in the proposed mediation.

Earl Grey took the contrary view, and after a few more speeches the address was agreed to.

In the Commons, Mr. Calthorpe moved and Mr. Bagley seconded the address.

M. Disraeli reviewed the Ministerial programme in detail, and took some exceptions to it. Alluding to the distress in the cotton districts, he said the House might on such occasions, expect to learn how long this state of things is likely to last; but for his own part, he could not but regard what was passing in America as revolution. He briefly sketched the rise of the Union; and expressed the opinion that the ultimate results of the war would be an America very different to that known to our fathers, and even to this generation. There would be an America of armies, an America of diplomacy, and an America of turbulency and wars. He believed the course originally marked out by the Government was one honorable to the country, and beneficial to all interests. He was greatly surprised in the autumn when an important member of the Government, apparently with the sanction of his colleagues, made a declaration which could only be regarded as an intention to recognize the Confederate Republic. He felt there was great vacillation and inconsistency on the part of the Government. The Foreign Secretary said that the North was fighting for empire, and the South for independence; but the President of the Trade alleged that the curse of slavery was at the bottom of the war. The Chancellor of the Exchequer was warmly in favor of the South, but he was followed by the Secretary of War, who avowed opinions diametrically opposed thereto; and lastly, the Chief Secretary for Ireland declared that it was his conviction that the Lord of Hosts was fighting for the Confederates. He found fault with sundry Government proceedings in their foreign policy, and opposed the coercion of the Ionian Islands.

Lord Palmerston replied, but said nothing of moment in regard to America. The address was agreed to.

At the opening of business in the Lords, the Prince of Wales took his seat for the first time, with the formalities usual on such occasions.

In the House of Commons, on the 6th, Mr. Lyard, in response to some explanations on the Brazilian difficulty, said he believed that friendly relations would soon be restored.

Mr. Bentick made some remarks on the American war. He said that he believed that if the proposal to recognize the South was brought forward, it would be supported by Parliament.

The Times, adverting to the American question in Parliament, points out that the views of the opposition are the same as those of the Government. After a recess of six eventful months there is not a single statesman on either side who believes that the restoration of the Union on the terms of the original compact is possible; not one who believes that the forcible subjugation of the South is possible. Though there is one who declares that such a conquest was practicable, it would only prove the political ruin of America. We arrive, then, at the one conclusion:—that separation on peaceable terms and at the earliest moment is the result which the friends of America ought to desire.

Gen. Jo Johnston.

The "Grapevine correspondent" of the Chattanooga Rebel gives the following sketch of this distinguished leader of our armies:

Speaking of pleasant things—peace, spring and independence—let's come to speak of Gen. Jo. Johnston. Do you know that very gallant but equally agreeable man? If not, call upon him. You will find him most accessible, and if disengaged from the press of official business that must demand the larger share of his time, disposed to talk with you in a way, which will send you off feeling better of yourself and him, than when you came. He is one of those men for whom you cannot resist a personal impulse of kindness. Easy himself, he has the happy faculty of all men of good heart and graceful address of putting those with whom he is thrown, also at ease. Very unpretending, he is by no means unimposing, for an able mind, a liberal experience, and the education of a scholar as well as a soldier, give him a presence which mere manner could never impart.

Napoleon is said to have been in his moments of relaxation even child like to those about him, and yet never so much so as to lose that dignity, which was at times awe-inspiring. I should say that with all the dignity of the purest *chevalier de France*, (for is he not a gentleman of the Old Dominion?) Gen. Johnston is only awe-inspiring on the battle-field. At all events, in the private relations of life he is eminently graceful and gracious, setting an example of true worth to affectation, which might be studied to advantage by some of the many apostles of cant and assumption in the military service of the Confederate States. Gen. Johnston is rather under than over the medium height, has a face remarkable for fullness of expression, combining evidences of great decision of character with culture, intellect, and at times the most playful *bon homme*. I should say that ideality, wealth of resource, trenchant perception, quick and agile activity of conclusion were the presiding idiosyncrasies of a mind martial by nature. As far as I have seen—and, indeed, chance has given my observation considerable scope—his is the ranking intellect of our army.

The Favorable Reports we Hear from the Northwest.

Many of our people felt greatly encouraged at the reported disaffection of the Western soldiers in the Federal army. They are said to be deserting by hundreds and thousands, all dissatisfied with the war, wanting it to end, &c. This may be true, and it may not. We had better not rely upon it. Here is what the New Orleans Delta says of our army, which we know to be false. Better not credit such reports from either side. When their army is disbanded, then it will fight us no more. It is proper to remark, says the Atlanta Confederacy, that the Delta is a hand organ of the Yankees:

We are daily receiving accounts across the lines of the dreadful condition of things in rebeldom. The soldiers are only kept from open mutiny and insurbordination by the promises held out that peace will be made in ninety days. The army is very tired of the war, and would accept peace on any terms which would restore them to their homes again. The people too, even in Mississippi, openly express a wish that the Yankees would come along and end the farce.

The demoralization among the Louisiana and Arkansas troops at Port Hudson is reported to be extreme, and thousands would desert if an opportunity offered. The conscription is found to be a very slow and also a very dangerous business. The people in the country kill every officer who comes around hunting up conscripts. At least twenty have been killed in the performance of this kind of duty. The people will not serve as conscripts if they can avoid it, and the swamps and hiding places of Louisiana are full of fugitives between the ages of 16 and 60. What a relief will the coming of the Union troops be to these! Provisions, clothing and all the necessaries of life are very scarce, and everybody is miserable except the heartless speculators and the more heartless leaders. It is said that if the supply of salt was cut off for three months, it would crush the rebellion. Salt might save the Union.

The President's Song at Antietam.—The New York correspondent, Manhattan, of the London *Morning Herald*, tells the following of the President:

Fancy a President, sir, calling upon an officer on the bloody field of Antietam to sing him a song. It is a fact President Lincoln, when he visited the battle-field of Antietam, before the corpses had been buried, called upon an officer who had been reported to him as a good song singer, to "step out and sing me a song," and then, in an open plain, in hearing of the dying, and in sight of the sightless dead, the officer sung for the President of the United States. "Jim along Josey."—What a splendid out much abused ruler old Nero was. He fiddled while Rome was burning, but never called out one of his officers to sing "Jim along Josey."

Fathers, Pray with your Children.—A father once said, that he remembered his father taking him into a room alone, and kneeling down and praying with him. Further back than that, he could remember nothing. But that prayer, though he was a very little child, he well remembered; and he often thought he owed all his hopes of salvation to the fact, that he remembered nothing beyond that prayer. It made an indelible impression on his mind. "It was forty years ago," said he, "that I heard that prayer, back of which my memory cannot run. My father is dead and gone; but here I stand a witness for God, that He hears and answers prayer. And I beg of you fathers, pray with your children, not in the family mercy, but pray with and for them alone, and the Father who heareth in secret, will reward you openly."

From the Mobile Register and Advertiser.

A View Ahead for Speculators

There never was a time when the old caution, "Never go a clamming at high water," applied with more significant force than at the present. Prices, in almost every necessary or desirable commodity, have reached a point from which a fall is easy and rapid, and may be precipitated at any moment; and yet the mania seems seems still at fever heat.

This inflation of prices has been produced more by a superabundant currency than from any justifiable scarcity; and the time may not be far distant when the man who has invested his means in bonds or other public securities, which have a fixed and permanent value—equal at least to Confederate notes—will feel as safe and comfortable as he who puts his gains into sugar at fifty cents per pound, or flour at seventy dollars per barrel, (or at even one half these prices) or any other commodity at equally fabulous prices.

Let us make a calculation. We will select for example, the two articles of sugar and flour. The former is selling in New Orleans at, say nine cents, and in New York at ten—furnished from our neighboring West India Islands. Flour is selling in New Orleans at $10, in New York at $9, and in Cincinnati at $5; and this in a currency no better than our own. A fair specie standard, predicated on prices outside the Confederacy—from whence our supplies will flow—for these articles, would be about seven cents for sugar, and six to seven dollars for flour; and the party who has to day $10 000 in these articles at present rates, will have something less than $1000 the moment our ports are open or the Mississippi free!

Neighboring nations stand ready to glut our markets with foreign goods, and the warehouses bordering the Ohio and Missouri are groaning with Western produce which will find its way into the Confederacy in fifteen days after trade opens.

That a change which will come sometime, is certain; and it may be nearer than many imagine. If not sudden, it will, when it does come, take the public with more or less surprise. The causes at work are various. The sufferings, not only of Europe, but the entire outside world, is having its influence. The disaffection of the Northwest may tend to open Western commerce sooner than many anticipate. But more than either, the fact that the services of four hundred and fifty thousand Federal soldiers expire in a little more than sixty days, is a matter of no small import; to say nothing of the result of impending battles in the meantime.

It will not require actual peace or final opening of the blockade to bring prices down. The first tangible intention of such a result would convert every holder into a seller, and drive all demand from the market, and that within twenty-four hours after such a belief had settled on the public mind. *Let all once net make a note of this:* when this time comes as come it will, such a tumble in prices—such a melting of past profits—such a "wiping out" of easy fortunes, will be interesting to a fleeced public, and a caution to all speculators, save a fortunate few who have had the wisdom and prudence to "stand from under" in due time.

An Old Merchant.

From the Petersburg Express.

Our Next Military Triumph.

The recent passage by the Washington Congress, of a Conscription bill, to embrace all able-bodied male citizens between the ages of 20 and 45 years, is another desperate effort of the enemy, to keep up the appearance of being powerful enough to conquer the South.—That they are really impressed with the absurd belief that they can do the thing, this bill affords not a particle of evidence. On the contrary, it rather indicates a total despair of success. We believe that the main design of such a proceeding is to browbeat France and England, particularly the former power, which at the present time Lincoln is exceedingly apprehensive will interfere in some way with the war, and this new and ostentatious parade of three millions of conscripts that are to be raised, is a mere bluff—a rod of terror brandished over the head of Louis Napoleon. He (Lincoln,) if we mistake not, had the authority given him by the previous Congress, to muster into the Yankee service all the men embraced in the present bill, if he thought it proper or necessary to do so. But it was thought that a special act by that body, *under existing circumstances*, would operate more forcibly upon European Cabinets and would much more certainly deter them from measures of intervention. Lincoln and Seward are great at bravados, which in their estimation are the very best means of dealing with the outside world in times like these. Bluster is the game with them, and they play it with a high hand. They tried it upon Great Britain in the *Trent* embroglio, but just as soon as they saw that it would not *take* they dropped their cards and with pallid cheeks and trembling limbs gave up the game. While swearing that they never would surrender Mason and Slidell, they quietly surrendered them. The vision of a British fleet thundering on their coast, was more than they could stand. Their nerves snapped like fiddle strings.

We suppose that Louis Napoleon has by this time formed a pretty accurate idea of the Yankee character, as represented by the Washington government, and that he will hardly swoon away at the thought of a collision with the pestilent braggarts. The very first symptom of a determination on his part to beard them would be instantly followed by a craven subsidence of all their fury and they would be found just the same dastards that they were in the Mason and Slidell transaction.

But in expressing these views of ours we would urge with more earnestness than ever upon the Confederate Government to push on with its preparations for meeting the enemy, let their force be what it may. It would be best to act upon the supposition that the boasted three millions will be raised in six months and ready for the fight which awaits them. There is no terror in such a multitude of armed Yankees. We believe that it would hasten our independence. They have not and cannot get a General who understands how to move a body of 50,000 men, or the half of it. And without Generals to lead them skilfully and direct them in the battle field, what would such a vast number of men be but a mob? Let us make adequate arrangements for meeting them, and, then, if they come, such slaughter as there will be amongst them the world has not seen since the days of Caius Marius, who slew 200,000 of the Teutonic invaders of his country in two pitched battles, and also in another battle 140 000 of the Cimbri. In what respect are the Yankees superior to those barbarians, who fought bravely enough, but could not withstand the valour of an inferior force of well disciplined Romans led by a General who understood not only how to fight, but how to direct their every movement in the field. We have, thanks to Providence, commanders who are fully competent to drill and manœuvre an army of any size we may have occasion to raise, and in this respect we are signally blest. The Yankees have them not, and therefore we may, in putting forth our utmost strength, felicitate ourselves with the thought that an aggregate army of 500 000 Southern soldiers under such leaders as Lee and Johnston, with such assistants as Jackson, Longstreet, Beauregard, Price, Bragg, the two Hills, and a score of others who might be named, is invincible by any force which the Yankees can hurl against it, be it one, two or three millions.

Antehistoric Men.—A work has been issued in France by M. Troyon, entitled "The Lacustrine Abodes of Man," and devoted to the remains and monuments of primitive occupation near the lakes of Switzerland. The site of twenty-six villages have been discovered on the lake of Neufchatel alone, twenty-four on the lake of Geneva, sixteen on lake Constance.

Many relics of human occupation, arts, etc., have been recovered, according to M. Troyon, proving that these villages now under the lakes, but formerly supposed to be on or near the lakes, were founded and occupied by a race much smaller than any historic race of Europe. The relics prove that they were hunters and shepherds—remains of sheep, oxen and a small species of horse are found. There are traces of cultivation of wheat, barley, apples, peas, etc., and flax or hemp.

Gunpowder.—An English paper has lately stated that Great Britain shipped 13 000,000 pounds of gunpowder, directly or indirectly, during the first three months of 1862, to the Confederate States.

Cure for Piles.—Stew a handful of low mallows in about three gills of milk; strain it and mix about half the quantity of West India molasses with it. As warm as agreeable, take externally applied.

Go it while You're Young.—Two juveniles named Jerome Saunders and Lucy Walsh, the former sixteen and the latter fourteen, were married in Daviess county, Kentucky, on the 9th ult.

How to Straighten a Negro's Wool.—The New York *Tribune* states that Fred Douglas gave a lecture or speech at the Cooper Institute, in New York, on Friday night, on the President's proclamation. Among other things he said: "Since the uttering of that proclamation I have grown taller and felt whiter, and comb my hair with much less difficulty."

The Man who won't Pay the Printer.—A country editor, who works for glory and prints on trust, is responsible for the following anathematical aspirations on the man who won't pay the printer:

May he have sore eyes, and a chronic burr for an eye stone. May every day of his life be more despotic than the Dey of Algiers. May he never be permitted to kiss a handsome woman. May his boots leak, his gun hang fire, and his fishing lines break. May his coffee be sweetened with flies, and his soup be seasoned with spiders. May his friend run off with his wife, and his children take the whooping cough. May his cattle die of murrain, and his pigs destroy his garden. May a regiment of cats caterwaul under his window each night. May his cow give sour milk and rancid butter. In short, may his daughter marry a one-eyed editor, and his business go to ruin, and be to —— the Legislature

The Woman Soldier.—The editor of the Winchester (Tenn.) Bulletin was lately in Atlanta, where among other "novelties," he met with Mrs. ——, dressed up *a la militare*, who had a furlough to visit Atlanta. This woman soldier is a member of the Louisiana cavalry, and "in for the war." She is about twenty years of age, rather small, and tolerably good looking. Her husband was killed at Shiloh, and she forthwith took his place in the ranks. She has twice been wounded in battle and in one of the battles taken prisoner and regularly exchanged. We mention these facts as a part of the history of this war, let what may be said of the propriety of such conduct in woman.

The oldest Israelite in America died a few days ago in New York. His name was Philip Hirsch Horn; his age 105.

Latest from the Ogeechee.—Departure of the Iron-Clads.

The Savannah *Republican* of Saturday says:

We have official information from the lowest point on the Ogeechee from which observations can be taken, up to 9 o'clock, A. M., yesterday. There was not an iron-clad in sight, all having weighed anchor and put to sea. The mortar boats were under full sail, beating their way out to sea against the tide.

About 7 o'clock a small side-wheel steamer, supposed to be a mail boat carrying dispatches, went up Bear River and stopped for a few moments alongside two small mortar boats, which were then anchored in the stream.

Early yesterday morning drums were heard beating on Ossabaw Island, also several volleys of musketry and the reports of four heavy guns in the same direction. The circumstance suggested the idea of a funeral, and we may not be far wrong in supposing that the rites were celebrated over the remains of an officer of the Montauk, who was wounded in the engagement of Tuesday by our Sharp-shooters.

Well, what do all these movements mean? Is the enemy discouraged by his experiments with the ironclads, and resolved not to risk them in an attack on Charleston and Savannah, or is he satisfied and determined to make a dash at those rebellious cities? This is the issue, and we confess our inability to solve it; we incline, though, decidedly to the former proposition.—One thing is certain: our Georgia boys have lost all dread of iron clad fleets, and, mistaken or not, they are willing to give them a brush whenever they may feel thereunto inclined.

A few days will probably develope what the enemy means by his most singular movements.

The Richmond correspondent of the Montgomery *Advertiser* relates the following

CLEVER TRICK IN THE PRESIDENT.

Not long since the Clothing Bureau received a lot of fine English gray cloth, from which each Confederate officer was allowed one uniform upon certifying that it was for his own use. For several days the Bureau was in a state of seige from the crowd outside; only four were admitted at a time, and notwithstanding this precaution, much of the fine cloth was obtained by persons unconnected with the army, and disposed of at high figures to speculators. I am sorry to record the fact that there were a few officers base enough to obtain twice their allowance. The Government charge being only five dollars per yard, a handsome profit was realized by these unprincipled men.

However, the Department got wind of the rascality, and it was ended by the following circumstance: An officer enters one of the tailoring establishments of the city and asked the proprietor if he wished to buy; being answered in the negative he is about to depart with his cloth when a stranger in the store asked the officer his price. The price is stated and the stranger becomes the purchaser and obtains a receipt with the officer's name, rank and corps in full, when to the astonishment of all concerned, the stranger proves to be the President himself. The suspected rascality now becoming apparent, the sale of the cloth is stopped, and thus officers who are really in need, are necessarily debarred from getting it by the rascality of a few. I learn that the sale will be continued under more stringent rules in a few days.

From Mississippi Valley and the West.

The latest Vicksburg date is the 28th Feb. The turret gunboat which created so much commotion turns out to be nothing more than a large flat-boat. A deserter, who arrived at Vicksburg on the 27th, says she was fitted up with barrels, to resemble a monitor, by the officers of some of the Yankee transports, and sent down the river Tuesday night. This report was confirmed by persons who came up on the flag of truce boat Friday. The rumors, however, about this craft have been so numerous and conflicting, that it is hard to credit any of them. We simply give them for what they are worth. A deserter from the Federal lines confirms the the former reports about disaffection, and says the Western men are kept separated from the true "blue bellies." He also reports that the canal has been filled up again at both ends, and they are now endeavoring to pump the water out with a view to digging the ditch wider and deeper. Upon being asked what the army was doing over the river, he replied, "Not a thing but dying!" There are about twenty-two thousand men across the river all told. He knows nothing of the number at Providence, being on a boat sick for some time. The Federals are constructing plank roads from the camps in toward Richmond and across the neck of land. They go up Pawpaw chute after the lumber. He says it was known on the fleet at ten o'clock on Wednesday that we had captured the Indianola on Tuesday night. The Federals thought her one of their most formidable iron-clads. She was out on her first cruise, having been completed but a short time.

Mr. Thomas H. Seymour, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Connecticut, concluded a speech, delivered in the City Hall at Hartford, on the 9th of February, as follows:

"These popular uprisings, are not merely special in their character, but broad and general as the universal air, and sweep, as with the wings of an archangel, the vast horizon of maladministration and of horrible battle-fields. The true meaning of this is that the people are sick of this horrible fratricidal war, and demand that it shall be speedily terminated. I avow myself opposed to it, and ask for a cessation of hostilities. In vain protest against illegal arrests and wicked proclamations, if you have got a war policy that justifies both. I can't for the life of me see how great wrongs are to be redressed and the Union re-established, while measures are on foot which render it impossible to accomplish either on the war plan. Now I am for redressing these wrongs and doing what can be done for the Union cause. I am for getting back the Southern States by fair and honorable means, if such a thing be possible; and I will hope for the best. And I want to get them back as they were. I don't want conquered, blood-drenched States, with their ruined homes and a weeping population, to make a Union for me! Such a Union would be a mockery of the name. The Union I desire is a Union of hearts and hands, such as our fathers gave us."

AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.

I WILL SELL 1400 acres of LAND through which the W. & M. R. R. runs, at 5 dollars per acre, well supplied with blue shell marl, about 60 acres cleared, several small Buildings, Wood yards for furnishing wood. A smaller quantity will be sold if desired. Apply on the premises within 20 days, 22 miles from Wilmington.

Feb. 23d, 1863. C. J. BYRD.
115-2t-22-2t*

DIED.

At Smithville, on the 17th day of October last, SUSAN ATHALIA, wife of Robt. G. Rankin,

At Fort Strong, near Wilmington, on Feb. 10th, 1863 JOSEPH R. HEATH, a member of the "River Guards," Captain John W. Taylor, aged 19 years, 9 months and 6 days.

WILMINGTON MARKET, MARCH 29th, 1863.

Beef Cattle—Are in demand for butchering purposes, and sell on the hoof at 26 to 30 cents per lb.

Bacon—Is brought to market slowly, and is in demand. We quote from carts at 65 to 75 cts per lb. for hog round.

Butter—Sells from carts at to $1 $1,25 per lb.

Corn—Continues in light supply, and is in demand. We quote at $3 to $3.25 per bushel.

Eggs—60 to 65 cents per dozen.

Flour—Sells in the small way at $50 per bbl. for superfine.

Lard—Speculators have gone into the market and run the price up to 75 a 85 c. per lb., at which prices sales have taken place.

Molasses—Retails at $8 per gallon.

Poultry—We quote live fowls at $1 to $1.25 each, and dressed at $1,25 to $1,50. Turkies 40 to 50 cents per lb. for dressed.

Potatoes.—Sweet $3.25 to $3,75 and Irish $10 per bushel.

Pork—Fresh is brought to market sparingly, and sells from carts at 40 to 50 cents per lb. as in quality.

Pea Nuts—$6 to $7 per bushel.

Rice.—Clean, 15 to 16 cts. per lb.

Salt.—The stock has become somewhat reduced, and with more enquiry, the price has advanced. We quote sales of Sound made at $8 to $ 0 per bushel.

Sugar—70 to 80 cts. per lb by the hhd.

Sheeting.—Fayetteville factory, 70 to 75 cts. per yard.

Tallow—65 to 70 cts. per lb.

Yarn.—$6,80 to $7 per bunch.

Fayetteville, March. 9.—Bacon 70. Lard 60 to 70. Beef 30 to 35 by the side; to 00 at retail. Butter, $1 25 to 1 50. Beeswax, 70 to 75. Chickens, 35 to 50c. Copperas, 1 25 to 1 50 at retail. Cotton 18 to 20 cts. Cotton Yarn, $4 to $6 per bunch. Dried Fruit—Apples, 15. peaches, 20 to 00. Eggs, 40 to 50 per dozen. Flour—Family, $45 to $50, super, $48 to $00. Forage—Fodder, $ 25 to 3 50 per bundred; Hay, $2; Shucks, $2. Flaxseed, 3 50 per bush. Green Apples, $5 to $6 per bush. Grain—Corn 4 25. Wheat $6 to $8. Rye $5. Oats 2 25. Peas $5 to $6. Rifles—Green, 50, dry $1.. Iron—Swedes $50 Leather Sole $3 50 per lb. Upper 4 50. Liquors—Corn Whiskey $20 per gallon; Apple Brandy $18; Peach Brandy $18. Molasses—N O $8 per gallon. Nails—$0 per lb, retail. Pork 40 cts. Oil as $6 to $7 per bushel. Potatoes—Irish $1 to $5 per bush. Rice,

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1863.

"Alarmists" and "Sensationists," etc.

In times like these, if we would avoid the evils of supiness, we are apt to incur the imputation of being alarmists. This will apply both to the commanders of armies and to the conductors of presses.

A few weeks since there were well-grounded apprehensions of an attack upon Wilmington, and General WHITING issued an address advising non-combattants to get out of the way. The scene of probable attack was soon transferred to Charleston or Savannah, or both, and, judging from the movements of the enemy, Gen'l BEAUREGARD issued a proclamation urging the departure of all non-combattants, and calling upon the people of South Carolina and Georgia to come to the rescue.

Was General WHITING an alarmist, or was General BEAUREGARD an alarmist? On the contrary were they not acting according to their best judgment? and was not their judgment correct, so far as human judgment, without the gift of prophecy, *could* be correct? At the time when General WHITING issued his address there is every reason to believe it *was* the Yankee programme to make an early, an almost immediate attack upon Wilmington. For reasons of their own that programme was changed.

So at Charleston. But for some miscarriage or some discovered inadequacy in preparation, there would, no doubt have been an attack made ere this. May not the activity of our Generals, the evident determination to meet attack boldly and unshrinkingly have had much to do with averting that attack?

Again, frequently information of the movements of the enemy is received by newspaper conductors and published in the columns of their journals, which information does not appear to be borne out by subsequent developments, and forthwith such newspaper conductors will probably be set down as "alarmists" or "sensationists," when, in fact, their information may have been strictly correct, so far as it went, only lacking the power of prescience to make it wholly so. We do not deny that there is at times too great a tendency to have startling intelligence, and that such items as are likely to create a "sensation" are too often seized upon without sufficient examination into their probable truth or due reflection as to the probable effect which their publication may have upon the public interest. But it would be unjust to charge that all that *appears* to be sensational, in reality *is* so. In the ever-changing movements of armies on the extensive field of hostilities embraced within the area of the present war, "the situation" of to-day may not be that of to-morrow, especially with leaders so fond of "changing their base" as are the Generals of the Lincoln armies.

And again, as to "alarmists,"—if at any point there is a manifest weakness—a want of force to meet the advance of the enemy, and this weakness can be removed, this force supplied by greater exertion on the part of the people, ought not the people to be candidly informed of the state of the case and aroused to prompt action? Would it not have been better had this course been pursued when SIDNEY JOHNSTON, with ridiculously inadequate forces was holding Bowling Green and other points. It is true, that consummate Generalship deceived the enemy, but it is also true that if the enemy was deceived so were our own people. Nashville was lost, Fort Donelson fell, the greater part of Tennessee was overrun, and Northern Alabama and Mississippi invaded, and at last an appeal had to be made to the people when they were less able to respond to it than they would have been at first.

So we may say now plainly without being alarmists, that greater exertions are called for on the part of the people of the Confederate States, than they have yet made or are now making, great as these have been—The impetus, that, at first carried all ranks and nearly all ages along with it into the field regardless of mere position or emolument, must be renewed, for the hardest trial is, in all human probability, yet before us.

If we would have this impetus renewed, if we would have men of position or of no position, but men of character, equally willing to enter the ranks as to take commands, our officers of all grades must recollect that their fellow soldiers are also their fellow citizens, and, as such, their equals, and that while the officer is entitled to *implicit obedience* in all things relating to the service, the humblest private is also entitled to that respectful treatment which is his due as a man and a citizen of the Confederacy, and as one who is exposing his life in a great cause without rank or emolument.

We give elsewhere the Yankee Conscription Bill which we suppose has passed both houses of the Washington Congress. It is worth studying in this connection.

We have lately seen some of our young friends from the army in the vicinity of Fredericksburg. They all represent the spirit of the army as excellent and their confidence in their commander-in chief, General LEE as unbounded.

So far as we could learn, the opinion prevailed in the army that no considerable portion of HOOKER'S "army of the Potomac" had left the vicinity of Fredericksburg. The indications were such as to favour the idea of a renewed attempt to cross the Rappahannock being imminent.

It is probable that such attempt, or some attempt at a forward movement, will be made by HOOKER, just as soon as the state of the roads will admit.

What Next?

The movements of the Yankee forces, both naval and military, along the coasts of North and South Carolina, have recently been exceedingly puzzling. They have organized immense expeditions and have gone from Beaufort, North Carolina, to Beaufort, South Carolina. As yet, they are not known to have made any important movement from the latter place, if we except the attack upon Fort McAllister, which they have been carrying on with several Monitors, and, as yet, the saucy little fort is untaken and its defenders remain *impertinently* obstinate. The capture of Fort McAllister would hardly put them a foot nearer Savannah.

If, after making their first rendezvous in this State, they moved to South Carolina, it is by no means impossible that they should make a second movement back to this State, but we hardly believe that any important portion *have* done so, although we have reasons for more than suspecting that BURNSIDE has been very recently down at Newbern or Washington, or both. If STANLY has resigned, he has not yet gone, and, we think, will not go soon.

North Carolina is the scene of BURNSIDE'S only successes and that by virtue of overwhelming numbers.—Old ABE told BURNSIDE, after he left the Rappahannock, that he had work for him. May not his recent visit to this State indicate the nature of that work, and the theatre upon which it is to be executed.

If there are any accessions of troops at Washington or Newbern, they are probably drawn from the force at Suffolk, formerly under PECK. We do not know under whom it is now. The original flotilla with which BURNSIDE got into Pamlico Sound is probably dispersed; at any rate, the portion retained may be regarded as being on local service and not likely to go much to sea. Troops from Suffolk can come through the canal, *via* Norfolk. Others, coming by sea, will be certain to land at Morehead City. We do not think any had yet come in the latter direction.

☞ If the mails had been purposely arranged to work against us either in receiving or in sending off papers they could not do so more effectually than they are doing under the present arrangement. May the Lord forgive P. M. Gen. REAGAN and all concerned. We will *try* to do so, but with feeble hopes of success. It is *not* in human nature, we fear. It is so fixed to suit the Richmond papers that the citizens of Kenansville, for instance, can get a Richmond paper before they can get ours. Is it fair, or right? Must we always be sacrificed to somebody? We protest against such injustice. We protest vehemently.

We are glad to learn from the Savannah Morning *News*, that the crew of the Nashville, lately burned in the Ogeechee River by shells from the iron-clad Montauk, all escaped unhurt, having abandoned the vessel on Friday evening—the burning was done on Saturday morning. The Nashville, or Rattlesnake, as she had been renamed, got aground on Friday evening and could not be got afloat, hence the necessity of abandoning her. She was destroyed above Fort McAlister.

Orders of Gen. Rosecrans in Relation to Confederate Soldiers Wearing Yankee Uniforms.

Gen. ROSECRANS has issued the following order in relation to the Confederate soldiers who may be found in Yankee uniform:

HEADQ'R'S DEP'T OF THE CUMBERLAND,
MURFREESBORO, Tenn.,
February 20, 1863.

General Order No. 16

I. It having been frequently reported to the General Commanding, that Confederate soldiers approach our lines dressed in our uniforms, and that they have appeared thus in battle and have thus, savage like, carried our colors to deceive us.

It is ordered, That none so dressed shall receive, when so captured, the rights of prisoners of war, and that, in the battle, no quarter be given them. When captured singly or in squads, prowling about our lines, they shall be deemed as spies, and treated accordingly. The General warns all officers and men under his command to be on their guard against these violations of the rules of civilized warfare.—All foraging and scouting parties, all patrols, and all troops on the march are enjoined to arrest and examine all persons wearing our uniform, and if found to be wearing it without lawful authority, to forward them at once to the Provost Marshals of their commands, for identification and investigation and thence to the Provost Marshal of the department, that they may be dealt with as they deserve.

II. All citizens and servants wearing the United States uniform without written permission, will be arrested, stripped and punished according to the nature of the offence. Quartermasters will at once make requisitions for clothing, to be issued to servants and employees not entitled to wear the uniform.

By command of Maj Gen. ROSECRANS,

OFFICIAL: C. GODDARD,
A. A. Gen. and C. of S.

The true intent and meaning of the above is this:—JOHN MORGAN and others have been in the habit of capturing our trains and supplying their men with clothing captured from us (the Lincolnites,) therefore, in order to put a stop to their taking our trains, we will give it another name, and treat those who use goods captured from us as spies, etc., etc. ROSECRANZ might as well propose to treat as spies those who eat bacon captured from the Lincolnites, or fire cannons, or burn powder, once belonging to them, as spies. The whole matter is in their disguise.

A GOOD DEAL of cant has been canted in this State against those who have been sneered at as "precipitators," but surely, the position of Kentucky, degraded, bound down, trampled under foot, compelled to eat dirt at the dictation of Lincoln hirelings, forms the best defence for those in favour of prompt action—the best commentary upon the results which must have flowed from success on the part of those in favour of procrastination. The last crowning indignity was inflicted and endured at Frankfort, on the 15th inst., when a Democratic Convention was attempted to be held, but was broken up by Yankee bayonets, under the immediate command of one Col. Gilbert, *of Ohio*, who issued an order requiring all the members to send their names to *him*, with satisfactory references as to their loyalty to the Yankee government. Col. Gilbert appeared in the Convention and plainly told them that no one they nominated would be allowed to run or to hold office *even if elected*. And thus the last vestige of popular rights was crushed out in the once noble State of Kentucky. We see what would have been our own fate had submission been continued much longer. Col. Gilbert, *of Ohio*, made the following speech to a Democratic Convention in the *once sovereign State of Kentucky*:

"I hope no one will create any disturbance, or utter any sentiments in favor of that will compromise, and possibly may lead to the arrest of all. No doubt many of you, gentlemen, assembled here without any treasonable design, either present or prospective. All such I invite to quietly depart to their homes. But there are those here whom we know to be rebels of the worst kind, the quiet plotters of treason, who, forgetful of their infamous designs, would judge the Democracy of Kentucky in the blood of her citizens, make forlorn widows, beautiful villages and wealthy cities, as desolate as are the dreams of the Southern traitors with whom they are in league. Under the guise of that good old name, Democrat, they hope to perfect their designs, but it will not do. You are republicans by the conservative legislature by their refusal to give you the use of their Halls. The Democratic newspapers scorn and spurn you. You Democrats in high and low places call on your leaders by the one name—traitors. There is no use in your holding conventions in Kentucky, as more but men of unsullied loyalty to the United States Government will, under any circumstances, be allowed to run for any office, or fill it if elected. Such meetings as this you shall not hold within the limits of my command; and to avoid difficulty, you will disperse to your homes, and desist from all such attempts to precipitate civil war upon your State."

This summary proceeding accounts very fully, if not very satisfactory, for the sudden rescinding by the Kentucky Legislature of the resolution it had adopted in favour of the holding of a peace conference at Louisville. It had to do so under military compulsion.

FOR the present, the gentlemen of the iron-clad persuasion have left the Ogeechee River and suspended their attack upon Fort McAllister, which work has not fallen, although such report obtained circulation here yesterday evening. The result of this trial of iron-clads has been to prove that properly constructed obstructions, protected by the fire of efficient batteries are capable of arresting the progress of iron-clads or any other class of vessels, since no working parties can be sent out to remove the obstructions, until the batteries are silenced.

Batteries alone cannot stop iron-clads. Batteries and obstructions combined can, and, in the case of Fort McAllister, *have* done so, thus far, at least. This fact is recognized by our military men. The Monitor vessels are invulnerable and carry a heavy armament, but otherwise, are the most helpless things afloat. Upon the whole, the confidence of the people of the Confederate States in their ability to retain possession of the four most important ports still held by the Confederacy, is rapidly increasing. The means of defence are being made proportionate to those of attacks, and the superstitious dread of gun-boats is wearing away, if it has not wholly disappeared.

We are pleased to learn by telegraph, that the Indianola has *not* been blown up by our own people, but will probably be raised and put in service at an early day.

The Mails.

The change in the time of the arrival of the mails from the North is calculated to work serious disadvantage to the public and to the press on the whole seaboard line of railroads south of Virginia, throwing all the papers and other mail matter at least twelve hours behind. The papers that we used to receive from Wilmington and other points north, early in the morning, we will not now receive until six o'clock in the afternoon, too late for any useful purpose.

We trust that our citizens will take some public method of expressing their opposition to *this* change, and so urging upon the Department, a return to the former arrangement.

Sumter (S. C.) Watchman.

It will be seen that the change in the time of the arrival and departure of the mails is felt by other papers and communities as well as ours. We get Richmond papers on the day after their publication, but Charleston papers not until two days after, although Richmond is 40 miles farther off than Charleston.

The matter complained about by the *Watchman* does not appear to be the slower running of the cars, for that is no doubt a necessity arising out of the business and condition of the roads and their rolling stock, but the transfer of the mail from the train leaving Wilmington at night to that leaving in the morning, as also to that arriving at night instead of that arriving in the morning. We trust that this matter will be satisfactorily arranged, although we know all the difficulties in the way. The gentleman charged with this matter by the department has great experience, and ought to know the route, with its connecting routes as well as any man in the Confederacy.

WE learn that on Tuesday, the 3d instant, Captain GALLOWAY, commanding Coast Guards, captured a Yankee boat near Little River, in the vicinity of the South Carolina line. The boat contained eight men and eleven Enfield rifles. The men and rifles were also captured.

It would seem that the Yankees had come ashore from some blockader, for the purpose of getting fresh meat and had already shot a beef, when Captain GALLOWAY, with a portion of his command, rather interferred with their arrangements. The prisoners arrived here yesterday. There was also a negro in the boat, who made his escape to the woods, but can hardly long evade capture.

ODDFELLOWS.—Under the Republican *regime* the United States have recognized the Haytien Republic and President LINCOLN has received a minister from that interesting nationality. The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald*, writing under date of the 2nd instant, says that "The Republican members of Congress express their surprise that the Haytien Minister has not made his appearance in the seats in the Senate and House which are set apart for the use of the diplomatic corps."

THE annexed card appears in the Richmond *Enquirer*, of yesterday:—We get the same through the telegraph not a bit sooner. Why should we be made to take such things at all? Why should we have to take by telegraph what is already in our hands by mail? It's a humbug:

The Press Association of the Confederate States

The association was organized on the 1st of March. Telegraphic news will be communicated to the Daily Press, for the present, on the same terms as by the late arrangement with the Richmond Associated Press.

The primary object of the Association being to put in operation and keep up an efficient system of reporting news by telegraph for the exclusive benefit of its members, the co-operation of the whole press is solicited. Explanatory circulars have been forwarded to all daily papers, and replies should be directed to me, at Columbia, S. C.

R. W. GIBBES,
Pres't Press Association, C. S.

STRANDED STEAMERS.—A report was current here yesterday, and thought to be correct, which stated that the steamer Cornubia, from Bermuda for Wilmington, N. C., was ashore on the coast of North Carolina, about fifteen miles south of the Cape Fear. The steamer Wave Queen, from Nassau, with an assorted cargo on English account, was run ashore near the Santee River some days since, and it is said she will be a total loss. The Cornubia has, we understand, a cargo on account of the Government.

Charleston Courier, 5th inst.

The Cornubia arrived safely in a Confederate port on Monday night or Tuesday morning. There was no foundation for the report in reference to her.

WE yesterday handed over the fund collected for the relief of the widow of the late Mr. WM. H. PRATT amounting to $559, with a list of the names or signatures of those by whom it was contributed.

MRS. PRATT begs us to return her most sincere thanks to those who have so generously come to her assistance in the time of her deep distress.

WE publish by request the annexed address "to the Teachers of the South." The subject matter involved is of the deepest importance, and we sincerely trust that the movement contemplated may meet with the fullest success, and that our educational system may be made independent, self-sustaining, and in every way worthy of our young and rising nationality:

To the Teachers of the South.

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA,
JANUARY, 12TH, 1863.

At the last annual meeting of the State Educational Association of North Carolina, held in the town of Lincolnton, on the 14th and 15th of October last, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Association recommend a general Convention of the teachers of the Confederate States, to be held at ——— on ——— 1863, to take into consideration the best means for supplying the necessary text books for schools and colleges, and for uniting their efforts for the advancement of the cause of education in the Confederacy; and that the Executive Committee of the Association be directed to correspond with teachers in the various States, on the subject.

We have thought it would facilitate the accomplishment of the object of the above resolution, to suggest a time and place for the holding of the Convention referred to, and we accordingly recommend that the meeting take place in Columbia, South Carolina, on Tuesday, April 28th, at 8 o'clock, P. M.

The importance of this movement will be readily appreciated by every friend of our beloved country; and we feel sure that no class of persons can be more useful in achieving, under God, the independence of a nation, than those who are engaged in training the hearts and minds of the young.

The integrity of society itself demands that at least those of our text books which relate to moral and political science should not be prepared by persons who hold opinions in conflict with those on which our institutions are based; and if our schools are ever to be purged of the semi infidel literature of the world, we will never have a better opportunity than the present for the commencement of this good work.

We would add, in addition, that our national enemies arraign us at the bar of the civilized world, a people of inferior moral development and capability; and every consideration which can appeal to our pride, to our patriotism and to our manhood, as well as to our sense of duty to God and to our fellow-men, should prompt those who labor in the moral domain, to be up and doing.

We cannot afford to permit any exigency which our vindictive foes can bring upon us, to arrest our efforts in behalf of those agencies which, next to religion, do most to promote the welfare of society; and we know that if the rising generation is properly instructed the lapse of time will, by the blessings of Providence, but insure that independence for which those who are now on the stage of action are so heroically contending.

Believing that these views meet with your hearty concurrence, we respectfully and earnestly invite you to meet us in council at the time and place specified above, fully believing that, by Divine favor, we may thus be enabled to lay, in this day of trial, the foundation of a work which will redound to the honor and prosperity of our noble country.

With much respect,
We are truly yours,
C. H. WILEY,
SUPT. OF COMMON SCHOOLS OF N. C.

J. D. CAMPBELL,
EDITOR N. C. JOURNAL OF EDUCATION,

WILLIE J. PALMER,
PRIN. N. C. INST. DEAF & DUMB & BLIND.

EX. COMMITTEE.

WE are indebted to the courtesy of Adjutant C. D MYERS, Petersburg, Va., for a copy of the New York Herald of Tuesday last. We copy the "Situation" article:

The Situation.

The news from Vicksburg is important. The capture of the Union ram Indianola by the rebels, in addition to the Queen of the West—lately taken at Fort Taylor on the Red river—is confirmed by an official despatch from Rear Admiral Porter, received by the Navy Department yesterday. It appears that the Queen of the West and the ram Webb were employed by the enemy against her, twenty-five miles below the headquarters of the Mississippi squadron, and rammed her until she surrendered. Admiral Porter says that he does not know the particulars; but he charges that if his instructions had been followed up the disaster would not have occurred. The Indianola was built at Cincinnati, at a cost to the government of $100,000. She is flat bottomed, iron-plated, her sides spread out an angle of forty-five degrees, and fall in above deck at the same angle, rendering her almost impregnable to the force of any shot. She registers 142 tons* burthen, and is built to carry two heavy guns.

The rebel privateers are keeping up a vigorous campaign on the seas. The Florida captured the Jacob Bell on the 12th ult., in latitude 24, longitude 65, bound from China to the port of New York. The Jacob Bell had a cargo of 22,000 packages of tea, 2,500 rolls matting, 5,000 boxes of fire crackers, 400 boxes fans, 8 000 mats of cassia and 210 boxes camphar, the whole being valued at about a million dollars, upon which the United States government lost over $175,000 or $200,000 in revenue, as that would be about the duty on the goods aboard. The rebel privateer burned the vessel and transferred her passengers and crew to a Danish vessel, which conveyed them to St. Thomas. The United States steamer Alabama and the ship Shepherd Knapp were at the latter port on the 20th ult., and were then about to start on a cruise in search of the privateers Alabama and Florida. Great fears were entertained by the United States merchant ships at St. Thomas of the rebel privateers.

We are put in possession of this news by the arrival of the steamer Delta from St. Thomas at Halifax yesterday. Her report also states that the steamer Columbia ran the blockade at Wilmington, N. C., and arrived at St. George, with a cargo of cotton and tobacco.

In the port of Bermuda, on the 19th of February, were the British steamers Cornelia and Mirian, trading to and from the rebel ports. The Cornelia had arrived, with a cargo of cotton, from Charleston, and was loading with firearms and other munitions of war, for Charleston. The Mirian is the mate of the prize steamer Princess Royal, and was to sail for Charleston in a week.

[*This evidently is a typographical mistake, as elsewhere the Indianola is stated to register 442 tons, which her dimensions show to be correct.—ED JOURNAL.]

THE Savannah *Republican* gives the following account of the destruction of the *Nashville* or *Rattlesnake*:

The Nashville Destroyed by the Enemy

The steamship Nashville and cargo were destroyed in the Great Ogeechee river on Saturday last by shell from the abolition fleet. She had on board about 700 bales compressed upland cotton, 75 bbls rezin, and 40 boxes tobacco.—Having dropped down the river a short time since, she was ordered to change her anchorage and come up. On Friday at 4 p. m., she grounded on a sand bar about a mile from Fort McAlister, at the point known as Seven Mile bend, and in full view of the enemy. Every effort was made to get her off, but with no avail. After the next high tide, early Saturday morning, after making further efforts, but with no better success, she was abandoned by the officers and crew, the fleet consisting of an iron-clad and three gunboats, being in motion. The iron-clad opened upon her from across the marsh, at a distance of about three-fourths of a mile, about 7½ o'clock, a. m., assisted by the gunboats, and kept up a steady fire upon her till 10 o'clock, when one of their shells set her on fire. The flames reaching her magazine, she soon blew up. The fort kept up a fire upon the vandals, three shot from which, we are informed, striking the iron-clad. The fleet, having accomplished their object in destroying the Nashville, withdrew to their old anchorage.

The Nashville had been employed previous to the war as a packet in the New York and Charleston trade. Since the war she has done good service in forcing the blockade. For several months past she has been lying in the Great Ogeechee river near Arnold's Landing, undergoing some alterations having been purchased by a stock company, who had succeeded in obtaining from the Government letters of marque and reprisal for her under the name of the Rattlesnake. She was commanded by Capt. T. Harrison Baker, and mounted one 32 and one 24-pounder.

For the Journal.

FORT ST. PHILIP, March 3d, 1863.

MESSRS. FULTON & PRICE:—

Please give the following a place in your paper:—

To the Ministers of the Gospel:

We have had no preaching here for several months; we kind Minister to visit our hospital and give a word of encouragement to the poor soldier. We have been neglected *in toto*; yet we have held our peace and have borne up under it (as we trust) with Christian fortitude, until silence (as we think) has ceased to be a virtue. We, therefore, make a few interrogations, which we hope will be received in good part and respond to in a becoming manner.

Why do we have no preaching? Would not the Confederate Government pay a Chaplain to preach for us? For what purpose were you exempt from military service in the field? Was it not to preach the Gospel to the poor suffering soldiers? Are you doing it? Do you feel humbled in their eternal sight? Is the cause in which they are engaged holy enough to atone for their sins and free them from condemnation? Are we not all equally interested in the common cause in which we are engaged? Is it not as holy as the cause in which our forefathers were engaged in the days of the revolution? Did not the ministry go with the soldiery in those days? Are you less patriotic than they? Then why not go to the work. Our suffering country is bleeding at every pore. She is trembling in the balance, and can only be saved by a united effort of her citizens. Then throw yourselves in the right scale, or you will be weighed in a balance and be found wanting. Remember the poor soldier, who is standing as a living barrier between you and the enemy. Who but they keep your downy beds and delicious tables from the hand of the invading foe? When you retire at night and your mind runs back upon the past, do you feel that you have done your duty? We repeat (it we except the wild works of creation) that we have not had a sermon in many months. Happily for us we are stationed near the great deep. Sometimes while treading our weary path as a sentinel upon a watch tower, and while the stillness of night reigns upon all around, our mind is attracted by the thundering of the mighty ocean, as musing upon the power of creation, our eye glances onward to the light of Heaven, tinges viewing the beauty and grandeur of things material until we almost seem to be holding sweet communion with the heavenly bodies. Another note strikes the mind—all this is very pretty, good and of long duration, but after it all shall have passed away into the vast ocean of ocean of eternity and like the baseless fabric of a vision, leave not a wrack behind. We must still continue to exist. Oh! what a solemn thought. Shall we live in Heaven, or welter in Hell? A solemn pause ensues, which perchance is broken by a rolling leaf tossed by the breeze or the rampant foot upon the lonely earth, recalling to our minds the great responsibility that rests upon us as a sentinel. We then reflect for a moment upon the safety of the camp. Our mind then leads us home to our relatives and friends, and the society of loved ones. But alas! we are bereaved of the most of the enjoyments of other days and especially of a living minister. If your church fee has any weight in the world throw it into the right scale. Buy tracts to keep your native goodness of heart warm. Affection to pay, use your name to modest worth where it seems to be depressed or overlooked, though shining when viewed in its proper light, with a lustre not equalled in the annals of our history. Be the successful truth. Be the counsellors of peace. Be the exemplars of candor, and do all that you can to reconcile the hearts of all men to good works. Respectfully,

A SOLDIER
in the Clarendon Artillery.

CAMP AT BRUNSWICK BRIDGE,
March 5 p. m., 1863.

At a meeting held in Capt. Bradbury's Company, Hall Road Guards, the following preamble and resolutions were read and approved:

Whereas, It hath pleased Providence to send to the call from our midst our friends and fellow comrades in arms, S. T. Pate, who died in the hospital at Goldsboro', of small pox, and Franklin Newell, who died at home near Goldsboro', N. C.;

WHEREAS, In the death of these our Company has sustained an irreparable loss, and the Confederacy deprived of noble and gallant soldiers.

Resolved, That we lament their death as honorable gentlemen and patriotic soldiers, still we bow with humble submission to the decree of God.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the bereaved families and relatives at home, who should be consoled with the gratifying recollections that though they are no more that a remembrance of their noble and manly conduct as soldiers will be long cherished.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Wilmington Journal with a request for their publication.

Lieut. JOHN T. SYKES,
L. H. CRAWFORD,
Corp'l J. G. ROWE,
ALVIN BAGLY,
J. H. CRAWFORD,
} Committee.

A Fight on Bull's Island.

A Charleston correspondent of the Columbia *Guardian* gives the following details of a skirmish on Bull's Island, of which we had heard no account previously:

A detachment of some fifty men left Battery Marshall, Sullivan's Island, at 2 o'clock at night on the 7th instant, for Cud's Island, to reinforce Captain C. T. Haskell, who was scouting on the island with only two men. After pulling lustily at the oars for fifty miles, the party arrived at Bull's Island, about 8 o'clock, a. m., on the 8th inst., and immediately took up their line of march for the upper end of the Island. After marching some five miles, Captain Haskell's scout reported the enemy, one hundred strong, advancing.

Capt. Rivers 1st Regular Infantry (who was in command,) took position in ambush, with his men, the regulars, and Lieut. C. H. A. Woodin, 20th Regiment S. C. V., took position some sixty yards in advance.—Lieut. Woodin had only 18 men. He had hardly taken position when the Yankees were close upon him, coming through a narrow defile, and making it impossible to see many at a time. Lieutenant Woodin had his men all kneeling, but with this precaution he was observed by them, and was compelled to fight them "on his own hook."

He gave the command fire and the commanding officer threw his hand up to his breast with a loud exclamation of pain and plunged into the bushes, when the whole party, after discharging some few random shots, ran off at full speed, leaving one man in the path with his brains blown out; and Lieut. Woodin told me he was confident that the commanding officer and one other person, if not more, were mortally wounded. When Lieut. Woodin had given the command to fire, he arose to his feet and stood over his men, who were still kneeling, telling them to "load quick, pour it into them, give them h—l boys." Lieut. Woodin and his men acted with great gallantry in this little affair.

The Cotton Manufacture of Russia has a development of which few people have any idea. Every Russian peasant, male and female, wears cotton clothes.—The men wear printed shirts and trowsers, and the women are dressed from head to foot in printed cotton also. When it is remembered that Russia contains something like 33,000,000 of serfs, besides other classes amounting to 20,000,000, all using this article, more or less, one can estimate the demand for cotton goods.—This is supplied chiefly by native labor, in mills containing machinery made in Gldham and Manchester, and superintended by Englishmen from the same neighboring towns. There may be five or six millions of spindles at work spinning this cottop, together with the weaving and printing of the same, that forms indeed a large item, perhaps the largest among the manufacturing processes of Russia, and employs a capital of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, March 6, 1863.

The Senate was occupied in the further consideration of the impressment bill. The bill introduced some time since by Mr. Wigfall, was finally adopted with amendments, as a substitute for the bill reported from the Judiciary Committee, which had been previously substituted for the House bill; without final action on the subject the Senate went into secret session.

The House was in secret session on the tax bill.

THE INDIANOLA NOT DESTROYED—OFFICIAL DESPATCH.

RICHMOND, March 6, 1863.

The following official despatch was received to-day:

JACKSON, MISS., March 5, 1863.

TO GEN. S. COOPER:

Gen'l Stevenson, commanding at Vicksburg, telegraphs March 4th, as follows: The Indianola is not destroyed.—We are at work to raise her. One eleven inch gun was bursted; the others are not injured.

Signed, J. C. PEMBERTON,
Lieut General

FROM SAVANNAH

SAVANNAH, March 6th, 1863.

It has been definitely ascertained that the enemy's iron-clads have left the Ogeechee river.

FROM PORT HUDSON—BATTLE EXPECTED

PORT HUDSON, March 5th, via Mobile, March 6th, 1863.

Intelligence, reliable and of the greatest importance, has been received from the front. Preparations are being made by Banks' army, which point unmistakably to an early advance. Seventeen mortar boats and sloops of war, and the Mississippi gunboat Essex are now anchored at Baton Rouge. Banks' force is fully thirty thousand. Ambulances and litters are being prepared. It is the opinion of the military at this point that we will be attacked within a few days. The utmost confidence prevails among both officers and men of our ability to defeat the enemy. The report that our pickets has been driven is unfounded, but an immediate advance is anticipated. The latest information confirms the dissatisfaction in the Abolition ranks. It is reported that Banks is opposed to the attack, but has orders from the War department.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF VANDORN'S LATE FIGHT.

CHATTANOOGA, March 6th, 1863.

The following official dispatch has been received of Van-Dorn's late engagement. The fight took place at Thompson's Station, and not at Franklin, the enemy making the attack:

TULLAHOMA, March 6th, 1863.

To Col. B. S. Ewell:—

The enemy attacked VanDorn yesterday at Thompson's station, between Columbia and Franklin, Tenn. He drove them back handsomely, and captured five regiments of Infantry—twenty two hundred officers and men. Our loss not yet reported.

(Signed) BRAXTON BRAGG.

NORTH CAROLINA TROOPS.—Captain Alexander McRae, of Wilmington, better known as General MacRae, has been for nearly a year in command of one of the artillery companies raised under an ordinance of the Convention, for the defence of Wilmington. He has three sons who have been made field officers in North Carolina Regiments; William McRae, Lieut. Colonel of the 15th Regiment, Robert B. McRae, Major of the 7th Regiment, and Henry McRae, Major of the 8th Regiment.

We learn that Col. Solomon Williams, of the 19th Regiment, N. C. T., (2d Cavalry,) has been ordered to the command of the 12th; the Colonelcy of which has been vacated by the resignation of Col. Benjamin O. Wade, of Warren.

Col. Henry A. Dowd, of the 15th regiment North Carolina troops, who was severely wounded in the battles around Richmond, has resigned. Thus a brave and gallant officer is lost to the service.

Thomas Ruffin, of Alamance, (late a Judge of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity,) Lieutenant Colonel of the 13th regiment North Carolina troops, has resigned.

Lieutenant Colonel Hector McKethan, of Fayetteville, has been promoted to Colonel of the 51st regiment North Carolina troops.—*Raleigh Progress.*

WHAT A LITTLE BOY DID.—"Children, those of you who will bring new scholars to the schools shall be rewarded with some nice books," said the kind-hearted superintendent of a Sunday school in Kentucky to his scholars one Sabbath.

"I *can't* get any new scholars," said several of the children to themselves.

"I'll *try* what I can do," was the whispered response of a few others.

One of the latter class went right home to his father and said—

"Father will you go to Sabbath school with me?"

"I can't read, my son," replied the father with a look of shame.

"Our teacher will teach you dear father," answered the boy, with respect and feeling in his tones.

"Well, I'll go," said the father.

He went, learned to read, sought and found the Saviour, and at length became a colporteur. Four years passed, and that man had established four hundred Sunday schools, into which *thirty-five thousand* children were gathered!

Thus you see what trying did. That boy's effort was like a tiny rill, which soon swells into a brook and at length becomes a river. His effort saved his father, and his father being saved, led *thirty five thousand children* to Sabbath school! Children you must put faith in *trying*.

YANKEE HONOR.—The Louisville Journal contains a communication from Rev. M. P. Gaddis, a Chaplain in the U. States Army, which shows with what faith the Yankee Generals observe their engagements. He was on board the steamer captured by Wheeler's command on the Cumberland, and released to carry off the wounded Federal soldiers. There were 11 bales of cotton on board, which the captors were about to destroy, but as the wounded were lying upon it, and could not be disturbed without the risk of their lives, Mr. Gaddis' parole was taken (he being placed in charge of the boat and the wounded men) that on arriving at Louisville he would destroy the cotton, or return as a prisoner. On his reaching Louisville Gen. Boyle would not permit him to comply with either of the terms of his parole, though he declares that he will return and surrender himself as soon as he gets a chance.

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

NASSAU, N. P., Feb. 26, 1863.

The Confederate Privateer *Retribution*, Capt. Parker, came into Nassau this morning, from a very successful cruise, during which she has been spreading devastation and the commerce of the enemies of our country. Among the Yankee vessels which have fallen into the hands of the gallant privateersman, are the following:

Bark Mary Wright, Miller, bound from Portland Maine, to Trinidad, with an assorted cargo. She was destroyed by fire.

Brig J. P. Ellicott, Devereaux, bound from Bucksport, Maine, to Cienfuegos. A prize crew was put on board of her and she was sent to the Confederacy.

Brig Erie, bound from Camden, Maine, to Demerara, with a load of lumber. She was destroyed by fire.

Schooner Hanover, Case, bound from Provincetown, Mass., to St. Domingo, with an assorted cargo. A prize crew was put on board and she was sent to the Confederacy.

Brig Emily Fisher, Staples, bound from St. Jago de Cuba, to New York, with a cargo of sugar. The vessel was captured and run ashore on Crooked Island, one of the Bahamas. Capt. Parker brought the crew into Nassau, as prisoners.

While off Blanquilla, in the Caribbean Sea, the Retribution met an unknown whaler. The Yankee showed fight, firing upon the boats crew of the Privateer, and killing one man. One shot from the Retribution sunk her, and, it is supposed, all on board.

Information has reached here that the Ellicot has been re-captured by the Yankees at St. Thomas.

The officers and crew of the Privateer are all well and in fine spirits. After the necessary repairs are procured, she will go forth again upon the high seas upon her mission of *retribution*.

SUMTER.

The Schooner Ann, from Nassau, N. P., for a Confederate port, with a cargo of salt, was chased ashore near Little River, N. C., on the 24th February. Her crew got off in safety, but the Yankees succeeded in securing the vessel.

MARRIED.

In Magnolia, on Tuesday evening, March 3rd, by the Rev. D. B. Nicholson, Mr. ANDREW J. PLANNER, to Miss FANNIE M. KIRKPATRICK, both of Wilmington.

The United States Constitution—the closing Act of its Destruction.

The New World has a scathing article on the final act of the Senate in closing the life of that excellent document the United States Constitution. It says the act is the most infamous and barefaced affair that has yet been offered to the liberty of the Northern people. It adds:

The bill, if it passes the House, (which it will) and receives the signature of the President, (which it will) is nothing less than an act for the establishment of a despotism in these once free and happy United States and taking from the people the protection of the Constitution. It authorizes and justifies arbitrary arrests at the will of the Executive, in defiance of express provisions of the Constitution forbidding such arrests. It puts every man's liberty and property out of the protection of the fundamental law; it annihilates the power of the State Governments to protect their citizens against illegal violence; it tells the President and his minions that they may with impunity perpetrate these acts of despotism by which the most odious tyrants in the worst ages have earned the execration of mankind. This may be deemed strong language, but it is no more than adequate to characterize the infamous act of combined perjury and despotism which we print this morning, and which challenges the attention and must provoke the indignation of every man who is not lost enough to confess himself a cowering slave.

The proceedings in connection with the passage of this bill prove that every Senator who voted for it committed conscious perjury, that he knowingly and wilfully violated the solemn oath he had taken to support the Constitution of the United States. We ask to liberate attention of the country to the facts as we now recite, and which appear on the record. McLellan, of Virginia, moved to amend the first section of the bill by inserting after the phrase "President of the United States," the words "in the constitutional authority," an amendment which would leave that officer immunity for all acts, arrests, and proceedings which he has done or ordered in the exercise of his authority, leaving him and his subordinates to the full consequences and penalties of acts done in violation of the Constitution. The Republican Senators saw that the adoption of this amendment would render the bill contemptible, that this confession of allegiance to the Constitution would render it of no more effect than so much blank paper. The amendment was accordingly rejected by eleven ayes against twenty-nine nayes, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs Anthony, Bayard, Browning, Carlisle, Cowan, Harding, Powell, Saulsbury, Turpie, Wall, and Wilson of Missouri—11.

NAYS—Messrs. Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Hicklan, Harris, Henderson, Howard, King, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sherman, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Willey, Wilmot, and Wilson of Massachusetts—29.

By this stiff and brazen vote the